

## Israeli Government in crisis over Sharon remarks

# Middle East peace talks under threat

● The killing of 21 Jews in Istanbul led to a crisis in Israel when concessions to Palestinians were blamed  
● Confusion remained in Karachi about the role of Pakistani security forces in the hijack shooting in which 18 died  
● Arabs assumed that the Istanbul massacre and the Karachi hijack were planned by the Palestinian Abu Nidal  
● Libya braced itself for possible attack after the massacres as Israel and the US vowed to avenge their dead Page 6

By Our Foreign Staff

Israel's Government faced a new crisis yesterday over statements by Mr Ariel Sharon, the Trade Minister, that a Turkish synagogue attack was the Palestinian answer to Israeli peace efforts.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, adjourned a cabinet meeting just after the Government stood at attention to honour the 22 Jews killed in the attack on Saturday by Arabic-speaking gunmen on an Istanbul synagogue.

The general assumption in the Arab world was that both the Karachi hijacking and the synagogue massacre were the work of Abu Nidal's extremist Palestinian Group, almost certainly designed to discredit Mr Yasser Arafat's PLO and to destroy any chances of a negotiated peace in the region in the near future.

In Israel, the latest developments are feared to have affected Mr Peres' planned summit meeting with the Egyptian president, Mr Hosni Mubarak, later this week.

On Saturday night Mr Peres had vowed that Israel would "not rest until it had cut off the murderous head" responsible for the Istanbul attack. He reacted to Mr Sharon's remarks by terminating the meeting after a few minutes.

Mr Peres demanded a full public apology and recantation from Mr Sharon before he would agree to reconvene the cabinet, at which operative decisions on Israel's reaction to the massacre were expected to be taken.

Mr Sharon had earlier submitted an explanation of his remarks in writing to Mr Peres, whom the Prime Minister found inadequate. "If he (Sharon) doesn't take back his words, I believe the Prime Minister will fire him," Mr Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, the Interior Minister, said. "Jewish blood was spilled and suddenly there is fighting among Jews."

Mr Peres' adjournment of the cabinet meeting was unprecedented in his two years as prime minister. He is due to swap jobs next month with Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, leader of the Likud bloc that includes Mr Sharon.

Mr Sharon's Likud colleagues, including the party leader, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, yesterday distanced themselves from his remarks, and attempted to persuade him to apologize.

But they also bitterly criticized Mr Peres for taking advantage of Mr Sharon's remarks to create what they believed was an artificial and uncalled for crisis.

● ISTANBUL: Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, warned yesterday that Turkey might strike against international terrorists in their own bases abroad (Mario Modiano writes).

He suggested that the gunmen who carried out the Sabbath massacre at Istanbul's synagogue might have come from Lebanon rather than Libya.



Survivors of the Karachi massacre, including a boy wrapped in a blanket, arrived in a US Air Force plane in Frankfurt, West Germany, for medical treatment yesterday morning.

## Victims of hijack in US care

A Briton wounded in the Karachi hijack bloodbath was in a "stable condition" in a US Army hospital in Frankfurt yesterday (Our Correspondent writes).

He is Indian-born Mr Hardial Singh Matharu, aged 35, of Cryfield Grange Road, Coventry, who suffered shrapnel wounds in the back and heel from the terrorists' hand grenades.

Mr Matharu, a businessman, was flown to Frankfurt early yesterday morning in a US Air Force medical evacuation aircraft, together with 10 other injured survivors.

It is thought that Mr Matharu will be in hospital for two days.

## Hijack survivors head for home

From Michael Hamlyn, Karachi

Two hundred and nine passengers and eight infants flew out of Karachi yesterday after the bloody trauma of their hijacking on Friday.

They left behind 18 dead fellow hostages, a group of passengers too badly wounded to risk travelling and, most evocative of all, a line of shoes, hand baggage and novels all awaiting claimants.

In the airport terminal they also left behind a state of confusion among the Pakistan authorities about what happened on Friday night. It is now perfectly clear that the "firm action" praised by a number of foreign governments and even lauded on Pakistan television by Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, the Prime Minister, was a delusion. No passenger died in any crossfire between the hijackers. No passenger, or any member of the press, spoke to even saw any members of the Pakistan security forces until long after they had fled the plane.

Estimates vary over the time that elapsed between the moment the hijackers began massacring their hostages and the arrival of the security forces in the plane.

According to Air Marshal K.A. Mirza, head of Pakistan's civil aviation authority, it took 25 minutes. According to Brigadier Tariq Mahmud, in charge of the Army task force on the ground, they moved in as soon as they heard the shooting begin.

The departing passengers also left behind one grievously injured English woman, Miss Catharine Hill, aged 26, who is in the intensive care unit in the Aga Khan hospital here.

The hospital, opened a year ago, is of a standard to make the average national health hospital in Britain look like something out of the dark ages, and many of the staff are Pakistanis returned from overseas. The standard of treatment there is almost certainly better than anywhere else in the sub-continent.

Miss Hill was apparently caught turning her back on an exploding grenade. Her left buttock has been blown away, and her left thigh broken. The lower part of her spine is cracked.

She was operated on for five hours at the weekend, by a team of orthopaedic and general surgeons, and received 16 pints of blood. She is conscious, according to her doctors, but in great pain. Her condition is stable, not life threatening, and there is a good chance that she will regain the use of her legs.

"She told me she was lucky. Continued on page 16, col 4

## Moscow threat of spy trial for US journalist

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The superpower row over Nicholas Daniloff, the American journalist arrested nine days ago by the KGB, grew more serious last night with the disclosure that he has now been formally charged with spying against the Soviet Union and will face trial if a deal is not struck between Moscow and Washington.

First news of the charge was provided by Mr Daniloff in an 18-minute telephone call to the local office of *US News & World Report*, the magazine he has represented here for five-and-a-half years. "He told me that he had been officially indicted on charges of espionage," said his colleague, Jeff Trimble, who explained that Mr Daniloff had said the KGB investigation of his case could last nine months or more.

Mr Daniloff, who is being held with another prisoner in an 8ft by 10ft prison cell in eastern Moscow, was arrested at noon on August 30 after meeting a Russian friend and exchanging gifts. His relatives, colleagues and senior US officials all claim he was deliberately planted with secret material later found in the package which he received.

Mr Trimble quoted Mr Daniloff as telling him yesterday: "My case is moving into a more serious phase. The charge of espionage puts it on a par with another case we know about." This was appar-

ently a reference to the Soviet physicist, Mr Gennady Zakharov, arrested in New York last month and now awaiting trial on spying charges in the US.

Mr Daniloff's British wife, Ruth, has argued from the outset that her husband was deliberately set up by the KGB to engineer a direct swap for Mr Zakharov.

During the telephone call, Mr Daniloff, aged 52, said he had been told in jail that he was being charged under article 65 of the Soviet criminal code, which deals with espionage. This article provides for between seven and 15 years in jail or labour camp or for the death penalty.

"His voice sounded strange, although he was calm and collected throughout," said Mr Trimble, who recently arrived here with his wife to succeed Mr Daniloff. He also said that throughout the call, Mr Daniloff had declined to give more details about the jail proceedings.

Mr Trimble added that Mr Daniloff had emphasized that he hoped the affair would not have an adverse effect on US-Soviet relations. Western diplomats believe that as long as Mr Daniloff remains in jail such an effect cannot be avoided. "Things will get even more serious if he actually goes on trial," one said last night.

West accused, page 6

## Thatcher backs acid rain curb

The Prime Minister is likely to agree to a multi-million pound programme to combat acid rain pollution thought to come from British coal-fired power stations (Our Chief Political Correspondent writes).

Cabinet ministers, due to meet on Wednesday under Mrs Thatcher's chairmanship, are expected to support the installation of chemical cleansing equipment at some of the newer.

The meeting is on the eve of the Prime Minister's two-day visit to Norway where there is great public concern about sulphur emissions from British stations, believed to cause acid rain there. The British measures will not be enough to satisfy the Norwegians, who want all Britain's power stations to be modified to prevent sulphur emissions. That would cost nearly £2 billion and raise electricity bills by more than 5 per cent. Mrs Thatcher's support for action will be seen as recognition of the Tories' need to respond to pressure.

British worries, page 2

## Atom leak in Finnish reactor

Helsinki (AFP) — Two Soviet-built nuclear power plants in southern Finland were shut down after a radioactive leak at one of them last Wednesday, the Finnish Central Office for Nuclear Power Station Safety said yesterday.

The official report blamed staff error for the leak at one station at Lovisa, about 30 miles east of Helsinki, in which 594 cubic feet of weak radioactive water escaped.

The plant manager said the accident did not represent any danger to the reactor staff or the environment.

Nuclear power safety officials said permission to reopen the plants would only be given when the firm which operates the plants, the Imatran Voima company, had clearly explained safety rules to staff.

Finland, which has two Soviet nuclear plants and two of Swedish design, was one of the countries most affected by the Chernobyl disaster, which made the Finnish government shelve plans to commission an additional plant with one or two Soviet reactors.

## Tomorrow



## THE DANGER SPORTS

Some people will do anything for thrills — even if death is the price. *The Times* talks to the jumpers, fliers, riders and climbers in sport's risk business

## Portfolio

● There is £8,000 to be won in *The Times* Portfolio Gold competition today, double the usual amount because there was no winner on Saturday.  
● There was no winner in the weekly competition, so next Saturday's weekly prize will be doubled to £16,000.  
● Portfolio list page 20; rules and how to play, information service, page 16

## Boycott move

Sir Geoffrey Howe flies to Washington tomorrow to discuss sanctions against South Africa after EEC foreign ministers met in Hertfordshire to try to co-ordinate plans for a boycott of Pretoria

Tutu ceremony, Page 16

## Final word

Mr Michael Wareham, a preparatory school head teacher from St Andrews in Fife, defeated 21 finalists to win the Collins Dictionary *The Times* national crossword championship

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## Abu Nidal seen as most likely culprit

From Robert Fisk, Nicosia

A flurry of telephone calls to Western news agencies in Nicosia and Beirut at the weekend suggested that a Palestinian group — most likely the Abu Nidal movement — was responsible for the slaughter in Istanbul on Saturday.

The general assumption in the Arab world was that the Karachi hijacking and the Istanbul synagogue massacre were the work of Abu Nidal's extremist Palestinian group, almost certainly designed to discredit Mr Yasser Arafat's PLO.

An anonymous female telephone caller in Cyprus said the Palestine Revenge Organisation accepted "full responsibility for the Istanbul operation."

More convincing, however, was a call from an organisation referring to itself as the

Independent Fighting Front, which delivered a statement to the "newspaper" *al-Nahar* in Beirut, claiming that the Istanbul killings had been in revenge for the blowing up of a cargo ship "in the Algerian harbour of Annaba (sic)".

The Islamic Resistance, one of the factions involved in the guerrilla movement fighting the Israelis in Southern Lebanon, yesterday denied a claim that it had been behind the Istanbul killings.

● WASHINGTON: The Reagan administration strongly suspects that the Abu Nidal terrorist group was behind the hijack of the Pan-Am airliner in Karachi. President Reagan said there was "no punishment too severe" for the hijackers (Christopher Thomas writes).

## Three face murder charges

The three men held in connection with the five murders last Tuesday in Fordingbridge, Hampshire, were yesterday charged with murder.

George Stephenson, aged 35, George Daly, aged 24, and his brother, John Daly, aged 20, from Coventry, were charged with murdering Mr Joseph Cleaver, publisher, Hilda, his disabled wife, Thomas, their son, Wendy, their daughter-in-law, and Mrs Margaret Murphy, the family nurse.

Hampshire police said all three were expected to appear before Lymington magistrates this morning.

Mr Stephenson, who until recently worked as a handyman for the Cleavers, was taken into custody last Thursday. The two brothers were arrested later that day in Coventry.

The alleged murders were discovered when firemen were called to a secluded mansion in the New Forest after flames were spotted inside the house.

## Fowler loses plea for new post in Cabinet reshuffle

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister is believed to have decided that Mr Norman Fowler should stay in his post as Secretary of State for Social Services despite his wish to be moved in this week's Cabinet reshuffle.

Mrs Thatcher has apparently decided to go into the next election with her present Cabinet line-up virtually unchanged. It is probable that there will be no changes at Cabinet level in the ministerial reorganization to be announced tomorrow or, more likely, on Wednesday.

But there will be substantial changes in the middle and lower ministerial ranks in what is potentially the last reshuffle before the election.

The Prime Minister gave the Queen a broad outline of her plans during her weekend at Balmoral.

Today she returns to Downing Street after a visit to Cleveland in the North-east and will this evening begin detailed work on the reshuffle with Mr John Wakeham, the

Government Chief Whip, and other advisers.

Mr Fowler has been in his present post since 1981 and his hopes for a change have been apparent. His supporters have been championing him for the post of Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, now held by Mr Paul Channon.

But Mrs Thatcher appears to have decided that it would be unwise to ask another minister to take over the large health and social security department, covering an area of policy which is regarded as crucial to the Government's fortunes, so close to an election.

Senior Conservatives also believe that she would have been reluctant to move him to the industry department, in any case, because of his role within the Cabinet, along with Mr Peter Walker, of opposing the sale of Land-Rover to General Motors, of the United States.

Changes in the Department of Health and Social Security

Department are, however, expected to form a central feature of the reshuffle. Mr Barney Hayhoe, the Minister of Health, and Mr Ray Whitney, his deputy, are expected to be replaced as Mrs Thatcher seeks a sharper defence of the Government's health record.

Mr Chris Patten, the Minister of State for Education and Science, is believed to be the leading candidate for the post of health minister but Mrs Thatcher may be reluctant to offer one of the main promotions of the reshuffle to such a renowned "wet".

In an intriguing speech yesterday to a Federation of Conservative Students conference in Leicestershire Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, and a strong favourite of the right, appeared to be making his own bid for the post.

He launched a defence of the Government's record of Continued on page 16, col 8

## Food poisoning hits doctors' meeting

By Jill Sherman

Doctors attending a conference on diabetes at a Cardiff hospital at the weekend were struck down with food poisoning, believed to be salmonella.

Four hundred clinicians, nurses and health specialists had eaten cold meats, meat pies, seafood and salad at the Lakeside Restaurant at the University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff, at Friday lunchtime.

That evening two of the delegates were admitted to the casualty department with se-

vere vomiting and diarrhoea. The next day a further 23 people with suspected salmonella poisoning were admitted to the hospital.

By Saturday evening 35 people had been seen, some at neighbouring hospitals in Cardiff, and 80 people had reported symptoms of food poisoning.

The hospital was inundated with calls from clinicians who had attended the conference, demanding to know the cause of the illness. The conference was scheduled to end on

Saturday but by then most of the delegates had gone home. Yesterday "environmental health officials were still looking for the source of the outbreak. But hospital administrator Mr Tony Averillo said that because of the timing of the onset of symptoms, the lunch at the Lakeside Restaurant was probably to blame.

The conference delegates had attended private restaurants on both Thursday and Friday evening, which were also being checked by environmental health officers.

Mr Averillo said that kitchens at the Lakeside restaurant were entirely separate from those preparing meals for patients and staff at the hospital. No patients had gone down with the illness.

Mr Averillo pointed out that some of the food, such as the pies, had been prepared off site. Chickens were however cooked in the Lakeside's own ovens.

None of the people admitted to hospital is critically ill, but no one is expected to be discharged until later today.

## Boy dies trying to save dog

A boy, aged 11, drowned in rough seas at Blackpool yesterday while trying to rescue his pet Jack Russell terrier.

It happened close to the spot where three police officers were drowned three years ago attempting to rescue a holidaymaker who had gone in after his Jack Russell. The man also drowned.

Yesterday, the body of Mark Wans, of Cleveland Road, Blackpool, was recovered more than three hours later, as the tide ebbed. A beach patrolman entered the water wearing a safety harness.

With the sea lashing against the promenade, a man had to be restrained by police and patrolmen from plunging in after the boy, who could be seen floating out of the range of lifeline and grappling hook.

Onlookers watched helplessly as the boy disappeared from sight, dragged down by the undertow.

Mr Tom Grainger, chief beach patrolman, said later: "My patrolmen at the scene could hear comments such as 'Why don't they go in after him', but they don't realize the danger."

"There is a smooth concrete apron to the sea wall and it is impossible to get out of the water when the tide is high and rough unless someone is hauling on a rope. Today it was too dangerous for any swimmer to go out."

A search was carried out by Blackpool's two inshore rescue boats, but abandoned after two hours.

Earlier, Mrs Bessie Cadwell, aged 71, a holidaymaker from Huddersfield, had warned the boy and his two friends not to run the dog along the sea wall parapet moments before the dog fell in.

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# Ex-Thatcher aide urges Whitehall overhaul

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Sir John Hoskyns, former head of the Prime Minister's Downing Street policy unit, today adds his voice to the growing clamour for far-reaching changes in the way Whitehall is run, including a system giving ministers their own "cabinets" to help with their government, party and constituency work.

In a report published for a conference in London, Sir John, director general of the Institute of Directors, says: "It is becoming increasingly difficult to find anyone outside the ranks of government ministers and senior Civil Servants who does not believe that fundamental overhaul of the machinery of government is now a matter of urgency."

"Virtually all retired senior officials, most ex-ministers and many academics are now convinced that something is seriously wrong."

Sir John's intervention is embarrassing for the Prime Minister as it comes six weeks after the Government effectively rejected a call by the all-party Commons Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee for Whitehall changes.

The changes would have included the introduction of policy units for the secretaries of state of government departments, more outside advisers and the separation of the roles of the Cabinet Secretary and head of the Home Civil Service, currently held by Sir Robert Armstrong.

The conference, organized by the Institute, will be attended by politicians, Civil Servants, academics and

journalists. The first similar conference on "reskilling government", held last May, expressed clear support for the introduction of a French "Cabinet" system to fit British needs, at an estimated cost of £7.7 million.

Ministers would have an enhanced private office or executive office with appointees to help ministers with their constituency and party work, experts to advise on key departmental issues which would be drawn from Civil Service "high-flyers" and capable outsiders, and analysts capable of policy research.

The Treasury committee made a similar proposal earlier this year, suggesting that the new offices should be termed ministers' policy units.

The Labour, Social Democrat and Liberal parties have all since backed the proposal, but the Government resisted the committee's proposal that there should be an experiment in some departments.

Sir John accepts that the concept of a Cabinet system has now taken root in the three opposition political parties and that any change of government would be likely to be followed by the early introduction of this form of strengthened policy support for ministers.

Sir John says that this does not mean that the new consensus was necessarily right, but he adds: "To refuse even to consider the possibility that the government machine might, after 30 years, need an overhaul seems to us to be irresponsible."



Mr Michael Wareham, the new crossword champion, pondering over a particularly difficult clue yesterday (Photograph: Peter Trivison).

## Head is champion puzzler

By Alan Hamilton

Mr Michael Wareham, a preparatory school headmaster from St Andrews in Fife, yesterday defeated 21 other finalists and the most devilish snares of the compilers to win the Collins/Times National Crossword Championship.

Mr Wareham, aged 45, succeeded at his third attempt, after winning the competition's Glasgow regional final for the past three years. His average time for solving each of the four puzzles in yesterday's national final at the Park Lane Hotel was just under 10 minutes.

It had been, Mr Wareham confessed, a close-run thing, and he had been forced to guess the answers to two particularly impenetrable clues: "Endymion not written in Latin but sung in Scotland" and "Lace - half a guinea to clear". Fortunately, he guessed correctly with the answers "Bluebell" and "gaipure".

Mr William MacLeod, managing editor of Collins Dictionaries, which sponsors the championship, presented Mr Wareham with his prize of a crystal bowl and £500 of Harrods vouchers.

One reason for Mr Wareham's win, which he readily conceded, was the absence from the finalists of Dr John Sykes, who has won the title outright eight times.

An early favourite to win was Mr David Armitage, a Cambridge English graduate, who at 21 was among the youngest entrants to reach the final in the 16 years of the championship. Mr Armitage completed his first puzzle in four and a half minutes, equalling the championship record, but in his speed he sacrificed accuracy and was left unplaced.

## Kinnock faces row on nuclear energy

By Our Chief Political Correspondent

An attempt led by Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, to commit the Labour Party to a completely anti-nuclear energy policy is expected to fail at the party conference in Blackpool this month.

But Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, will be unable to avoid being caught in the middle of a damaging dispute on the issue.

Some shadow cabinet colleagues and unions are opposed to phasing out nuclear power, as proposed in his carefully constructed National Executive Committee compromise, while leftwingers want a much faster process of disengagement.

The conference agenda published yesterday contains up to 180 resolutions on energy, by far the highest on any subject, and a majority call for the ending of nuclear power.

Some are critical of Mr Jack Cunningham, the party's environment spokesman whose constituency contains the Sellafield reprocessing plant and whose defence of nuclear power has angered activists.

But Mr Kinnock will resist the inevitable conference calls for the resignation of Mr Cunningham, who is regarded as one of his most effective front-bench performers.

Mr Scargill and his supporters believe that the 60,000 majority which thwarted them at last week's TUC congress can be overturned at the Labour conference in favour of motions calling for a total ban on nuclear power.

But the Labour leadership believes that its own NEC compromise, which goes much further than the TUC agreement reached last week but concedes that the nuclear run-down will be long-term, will be carried.

It was said by party sources yesterday that while it was more than possible that the Scargill-backed motions could be passed, they are unlikely to do so with the necessary two-thirds majority under which they would become party policy.

The expected backlash over the expulsion of Mr Derek Hatton and other Militant supporters has failed to materialize. Only a few resolutions have been tabled condemning "witchhunts" and most of them from Liverpool constituencies.

More jobs will be created at the Inland Revenue to stamp out tax evasion if a Labour government comes to power.

This pledge was given yesterday in a policy document, to be submitted to the conference, on social security and tax approved by Labour's national executive.

## Official denies manipulation

A confidential Labour Party report accuses officials of the hard-left dominated St Helens Labour party of involvement in the setting up of bogus union branches and the manipulation of union delegates.

The report, which will be considered by the Appeals Committee today, says the union, Sogat '82, was the main vehicle of this manipulation and that the main beneficiaries were officers of the district Labour Party and the two constituency parties.

Yesterday Mr John Duncan, chairman of St Helens district party, said he had not read the report but denied there had been manipulation of delegates.

## Acid rain

### Studies fuel alarm at impact on environment

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Alarm about the impact of acid rain on watercourses and wildlife is increasing in Britain.

Many research programmes are still incomplete, but enough evidence has been found to make it impossible to rule out acid rain as a culprit.

The hardest part of the job is to separate acid rain from other "damaging" influences. Tree scientists think that some beech trees have yet to recover from the exceptional drought of 1976. It may be blanket conifer-planting, and not just rain, that has increased acid levels in some Scottish fishing rivers.

The rivers are being examined by one of the committees of experts set up by ministers to look at the effects of acid rain on wildlife, land, waterways, and historic stone and glasswork.

There is concern in Cornwall that something is encouraging acid-loving plants such as bracken to spread, while populations of acid-hating limestone plants such as the blue-flowered scabious and autumn gentian are in decline.

Acid rain is formed when sulphur emissions from power stations are dissolved. The error of the argument about it

## World Chess Championship Kasparov grabs a desperate draw

From Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent, Leningrad

Gary Kasparov came under heavy pressure in the 13th game of the World Chess Championship on Friday, but found salvation in a desperate mutual time scramble in the final minutes of the session. He remains one game ahead.

The opening of the first game of the Leningrad part of the championship was a Grünfeld defence which duplicated the variation they had played in game three in London. At this point, Anatoly Karpov produced a novelty, thrusting forward his f-pawn instead of withdrawing his knight as had occurred in their earlier encounter.

The middle game soon developed into a kind of blocked trench warfare, but Karpov's control of the important e5 square with his knight always gave him some initiative.

With his time running out, and faced by the type of box constrictor pressure with which Karpov has reaped so many victories in the past, Kasparov, the world champion, clearly took the bold decision to complicate play, and to confuse the issue as much as possible.

Starting with his 23rd move, Kasparov swung forward his pawns on both wings

of the board. He followed this by giving up his valuable bishop for white's dominating knight, and launching a full-scale invasion of white's king's flank with the black major pieces.

Grandmasters will explain moves in the Leningrad games at The Times commentary room at the Great Eastern Hotel in Liverpool Street, London, each afternoon and evening until 9pm.

Play continues today.

White Black  
1 d4 Nf6 13 Bf2 Bf7  
2 Nf3 Bg7 14 Ne2 Ne8  
3 Bg5 Bf8 15 Qd2 Nd7  
4 Qd2 Qd7 16 Qd3 Kd8  
5 Bf2 Bf8 17 Rf1 Nf6  
6 cxd5 cxd5 18 b3 Rcd8  
7 Nc3 Bg7 19 Rcd1 Bf8  
8 Ne2 Nf6 20 Bf1 Bg7  
9 Bf1 Nf6 21 Ne2 Nf6  
10 Rf1 Bf8 22 Nf3 Nf6  
11 Nf3 Nf6 23 Nf3 Nf6  
12 Bf1 Nf6 24 Nf3 Bf8

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## Mass Unionist resignation urged

By Richard Ford

The mass resignation of Unionists from Northern Ireland district councils is being proposed by "loyalists" as part of their protests leading to the first anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Irish agreement.

But though this is the preferred option of a joint Unionist working party there is uncertainty in both the Official and Democratic Unionist parties about the willingness of all councillors to back such a tactic.

Mr James Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionists, and the Rev Ian Paisley, of the Democratic Unionists, have the task of persuading up to 400 members of 26 district councils to resign before November 15.

The idea of a mass resignation comes as a clear sign of the "policy" of the

adjoining meetings is disintegrating, with local councillors unhappy that their protest is affecting the community rather than the British Government.

Limited business has been conducted in a number of councils, including Belfast and Castlereagh, the power base of Mr Peter Robinson, deputy leader of the DUP.

Leading figures in the OUP are privately delighted at the embarrassment caused to Mr Paisley and the DUP by the conduct at Castlereagh, where Mr Robinson is mayor.

The option of resigning will be difficult to enforce as many councillors, in the forefront of the Unionist protest since last November, will ask whether their 14 MPs at Westminster will also resign and forfeit their salaries.

## Air Show orders top £1,000m

Orders and agreements announced at the Farnborough Air Show amount to a record £1,000 million.

The figure will be exceeded when values are placed on the orders on which companies, for commercial reasons, have not disclosed details.

Sir John Curtis, director of the Society of British Aerospace Companies, said: "This has been our most successful Farnborough yet."

He said that many exhibitors had already booked space at the 1988 show, scheduled for September 4 to 11. Among the orders agreed this year were a £300 million order from the GFA group (British Management Group) for CFM-56-3C engines for 30 Boeing 737s, from CFM International; and a £69 million order from ALIA (Royal Jordanian Airlines) for V2500 engines for six A320s, from Rolls Royce/IAE.

## Chernobyl reaction 'too slow'

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

A survey of emergency planning staff in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster has revealed "considerable reservations" about Britain's ability to get information to the public quickly and effectively in the event of a peacetime nuclear incident.

A report by the Association of County Councils on British handling of the effects of fallout from Chernobyl says some local authority emergency staff expressed disquiet about the nation's ability to "disseminate information and coordinate action" after such an incident.

The report, drawn up by officers of the all-party association and based on a survey of member councils in England and Wales, says the Ministry of Agriculture was "slow and ill-prepared" in sending out information on the monitoring of radiation levels in food after the Chernobyl disaster.

## Lord King is 'ruled out' for BBC post

Lord King, chairman of British Airways, appears to have been ruled out as the next chairman of the BBC by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary.

Lord King was rumoured to be a potential future chairman, but his appointment would be highly unpopular with the BBC establishment because of his lack of broadcasting experience.

The appointment of a chairman to succeed Mr Stuart Young will be made by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Leading candidates are Lord Windlesham, a former leader of the House of Lords and Lord Barnett, the present deputy.

## Wapping talks

Talks on the Wapping dispute were held in London yesterday between representatives of News International and of the print unions involved. The negotiations were adjourned after several hours and will resume today.

Under the Times agreement, News International has agreed to pay the print unions a sum of £1.5 million over the next three years. The unions have agreed to accept the offer, but the negotiations are still ongoing.

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## Shortage of specialists could hamper use of cot-death discovery

By Jill Sherman

The lives of hundreds of babies a year could be saved by a scientific breakthrough on so-called "cot deaths" that claim 1,500 victims a year.

However, doctors are worried that a lack of specialist staff may prevent the new knowledge being used to the full.

Vulnerability to "cot death" which researchers at Sheffield Children's Hospital have found to be caused in up to 10 per cent of cases by an inherited enzyme defect, can be detected only by expensive tests.

There are only three centres, apart from Sheffield, that can do the work, doctors say.

The fears about implementing the discovery coincide with a national programme to establish the relationship between the deaths of premature babies and an apparent short-fall in specialist care facilities.

Health authorities have been told to collect information on the fate of all very small premature babies who are turned away from such units.

The study is being co-ordinated by Dr Neil McIntosh, a consultant paediatrician based at St George's hospital, London.

A study based on two Thames regions in 1984 found that of 14 babies who did not get places in special units, eight died. Dr McIntosh said that the death rate seemed exceptionally high. "Only 10 per cent of our referrals die following treatment".

Dr McIntosh is one of 14 child specialists who will be analysing the findings at regional level, before they are sent to the national perinatal epidemiology unit at the John

Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, for further analysis.

He agreed with remarks made last week by Dr Peter Fleming, a consultant paediatrician at the Hospital for Sick Children in Bristol, that saving children's lives was not seen as a priority. "Administrators and hospital consultants in other specialties think we are wasting money and wasting time."

Dr John Roylance, district general manager at Bristol and Weston Health Authority rejected Dr Fleming's claim that managers were telling him not to treat premature babies.

"There is no way that any administrator anywhere in the health service would give that sort of instruction and I find it quite unbelievable," he said.

Dr Roylance also denied that any babies turned away from the hospital had died.

He claimed that the two Bristol specialist units provided adequate neonatal care for the treatment area. In addition, 13 per cent of the babies treated came from outside that area.

Meanwhile, one of the biochemists on the "cot deaths" research team at Sheffield has said that there is now an urgent need for centres specializing in neonatal screening in all the 14 regional health authorities so that they can do their own investigations.

Tests for the enzyme defect they had discovered cost more than £250 each, and were time-consuming, as it took more than a month for the cells to grow and a further two days to analyse the results.

They could be done pre-natally, by testing a sample of fluid from the mother's womb, or post-natally, by

analysing skin tissue from the child.

Dr Mike Bennett, a biochemist on the team, said that at the moment only Birmingham, London and Bristol, as well as Sheffield, were capable of doing the tests. The reason was, in the main, lack of trained staff.

He added that there were only a dozen clinical biochemists in the country who would have the appropriate experience in tissue culture to analyse the cells.

At the moment Sheffield is being inundated with samples sent from other parts of the country to be screened, but is unable to do more than 50 each year.

The researchers discovered that the enzyme defect is present in many of the "cot death" victims. It prevents them from breaking down fatty acids and can lead to an energy shortage.

The researchers suspect that the deficiency is responsible for between 5 and 10 per cent of all cot deaths, and is present in one in every 10,000 babies.

Children are particularly vulnerable to it when they have picked up minor infections or are very tired. If the brain is not supplied with enough energy it may suddenly stop functioning. The treatment is a simple carbohydrate diet, which, in most cases, can be given by the parents at home.

Dr Alec Howat, senior registrar in pathology at the hospital and one of the team of researchers, said that until now doctors had used the term "cot death" to disguise the fact that the cause of death was unknown.

### Brent racism inquiry

By David Cross

## NUT seeks court hearing

The National Union of Teachers is seeking a High Court injunction today to stop a disciplinary hearing due to take place next Friday. Mr Dorman Long, personnel committee chairman, yesterday urged the union to reconsider its court action in the interests of the children and the headteacher.

Miss Maureen McGoldrick, aged 39, head of the 375-pupil Sudbury Infants' School in Brent, has been suspended for allegedly telling a junior official in the Labour-controlled education authority that she did not want any more coloured teachers on her staff.

She claims that all she wanted to do was complain about Brent's inefficiency in supplying her with new teachers. Parents, teachers and governors are incensed about her suspension. About 300 parents delivered an angry petition to Brent council last week and 15 of the 18 teachers are on strike.

But so far the council has refused to abandon a disciplinary hearing due to take place next Friday. Mr Dorman Long, personnel committee chairman, yesterday urged the union to reconsider its court action in the interests of the children and the headteacher.

"No useful purpose can be served by such action," he said. "The only way forward is for a fair and just hearing to take place at the earliest possible date."

Brent council would not walk away from issues of this kind, he added. It was only by sticking to established procedures and by ensuring a fair and full hearing that the confidence of the local community could be upheld.

Brent has a large immigrant community and 85 per cent of pupils at Sudbury Infants

School are non-white as are six of the teachers.

Mr Long also criticized the NUT for making Miss McGoldrick's case public. Giving the matter maximum publicity was in no-one's interest, he maintained.

The school governors are trying to lift the suspension order. At a weekend meeting, they decided to ask both Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, to intervene.

Mr Baker is being asked to use his power, under section 68 of the 1944 Act, to step in when a local authority is behaving unreasonably, and Mr Kinnock is to be approached because his wife, Glenys, teaches in the borough.

## Prince on anti-drug patrol

Prince Edward was involved in the fight against drug smugglers in a Central American jungle during a gruelling fortnight with a Royal Marines commando unit, it was disclosed yesterday.

Men from 40 Commando spent six months in Belize, where they became involved in the long-running battle against drug traffickers along the country's borders.

The prince also experienced jungle warfare and survival training in an official visit to the British colony in January.

A senior officer said: "The main problem there is narcotic smuggling on the border. We gave back-up with heavy border patrols. The main emphasis was on survival, how to live in the jungle and make shelters and so on."

Another officer added: "The prince proved he was a very fit young man. He has the right attitude of having a go at anything and everything."

Prince Edward, who has spent various holiday periods from Cambridge University with the Marines, begins training today to become a full-time infantryman at the Marine camp at Lympstone, Devon.

## Campaign for tighter sex education controls

Sex education in some schools is controlled by pressure groups which promote promiscuity, claims the Conservative Family Campaign, an organization sponsored by several Conservative MPs.

An article in the campaign's latest newsletter says there are instances of "teachers living in irregular relationships (being) allowed to use sex education classes as a means of proselytizing to their own lifestyles."

The article says: "There has been widespread concern among parents for a number of years about the nature and content of sex education programmes in some schools."

There are now too many areas in which this has been allowed to fall into the hands of pressure groups with a vested interest in breaking down the structure of the family by promoting promiscuity.

The group is supporting amendments to the sex education clause of the Education Bill which emphasize the importance of a normal family life and allow parents the right to withdraw their children from sex education classes.

The campaign said it seemed that the Government intended to apply a three-line whip against the amendments.

## Threat to teaching of traditional handicrafts

Woodwork and metalwork could disappear from school syllabuses after a decision that such craft subjects are "highly likely" to be excluded from the new GCSE examinations.

The move reflects a view among the Government's school inspectors that design skills are more relevant to the modern economy than traditional crafts.

A letter sent to local authorities by Mr George Hicks, chief inspector for

craft, design and technology at the Department of Education, says woodwork and metalwork have only an "outside chance" of being approved as courses for the GCSE Craft, Design and Technology examination. Some sections of industry want the traditional skill-based courses retained. Rolls-Royce Motors is particularly concerned that a successor course to the O level in engineering workshop theory and practice is developed.

Their protectors or were stabbed in the street. "Many of them worked in tandem with the muggers," he said. "The girls would lure the victims up side streets and a man in the shadows would strike the client to the ground and rob him."

His study has been printed in a new history of Bath, published by local historical trusts.

Dr Davis added that commoners and gentry travelled far to reach the illicit attractions of Bath.

Today's travellers from distant parts cause other difficulties for residents, according to Mr David Book, a Labour councillor.



Anwar Begum and her adopted son Khuram who faces deportation to Pakistan, before going to a secret address last night.

## Boy facing deportation in hiding

A boy aged two and his adoptive parents were in hiding in the Bradford area last night after disobeying an order that he should be deported to his native Pakistan.

Khuram Azad should have been on an aircraft yesterday travelling back to Pakistan, after a late attempt to keep him in Britain had been rejected by the Home Office. Instead he was believed to be at a secret address. The boy was born in Pakistan but almost immediately after his birth he was given for adoption to Mr Abdul Khaliq, aged 42, and his wife, Anwar Begum, aged 37, of Cecil Avenue, Bradford, by his natural parents, Mr Khaliq's brother and his wife.

The Khaliqs have been married for 16 years but have been unable to have children. Mr

Khaliq said yesterday: "I want to keep him in this country. He is like my own son. He believes England is his home. I love him and there will be no point in doing anything, working or whatever, if he is not with us."

Mr Max Madden, the Labour MP for Bradford West, failed in an attempt to persuade the European Court of Human Rights that the deportation decision should be reversed. He then asked Mr David Waddington, the Home Office minister, for permission for the child to remain in Britain for five months so that adoption proceedings could be completed at Bradford.

That move also failed. Mr Madden said: "It is a victory for humanity and bureaucracy and I do not believe it is a victory the Home Office would want."

### Handsworth riots

## Revels mark anniversary

Thousands of people took to the streets of Handsworth, Birmingham, yesterday for an annual carnival that also marked the first anniversary of the riots which left two dead and dozens of shops looted and fire-bombed in the inner city area.

Only £400,000 of about £8 million compensation sought by local traders has been paid by the West Midlands Police Authority, which blames lack of information and exaggerated claims for the delay.

Birmingham City Council is still preparing an action plan to tackle the deprivation of Handsworth, including a proposal to ensure that unemployed local youths get at least 20 per cent of the jobs that redevelopment will bring.

Mr Eric Faux, chairman of the Soho Residents Association, said: "People are still apprehensive, and old people particularly are frightened to go out on the streets. Muggings and assaults against the person are as prevalent as ever and so is drug abuse."

Little rebuilding has been carried out, street muggings and open drug taking continue and friction remains between the police and local black youths. Shops that were looted and wrecked still have not been replaced.

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Supt David Love, who is in charge of Handsworth police, said: "You have to be sensitive to the fact that it is the anniversary. The volatility is still there, but it is quite placid at the moment."

"Our relationship with the public is good, but we do have this difficulty with a small minority committing robberies and dealing in drugs. We do not condone those who use drugs, but our priority is to target the dealers."

Mr Trevor Rogers, of the West Midlands Police Authority, said that it was now hoped to have all 500 claims for compensation completed by spring.

He said: "We are not getting all the information we need from the claimants. If people get their claims sorted out, we will pay as quickly as we can."

Traders whose property was destroyed or stolen in the riots have said that the area could become a "ghost town" if rebuilding does not start soon.

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## Hospital waiting lists: 1

# Many patients forced to wait in agony for more than a year

There are 661,249 people waiting for hospital treatment. Many have been waiting for more than a year, sometimes in agony.

Almost 40,000 people have been on orthopaedic consultants' books for non-urgent operations for more than a year, and nearly 10,000 people have been waiting for urgent orthopaedic operations, including hip replacements, for more than a month.

Statistics show that some parts of the country are much worse off than others, often for no apparent reason. A person waiting for a hip operation in the Midlands may have to wait twice as long as someone in Merseyside or North-west London.

West Midlands Regional Health Authority holds the longest waiting list for trauma and orthopaedic surgery in the country. In September 1985 about 15,937 people were waiting for operations, nearly a third for more than a year. But in one district in West-ses region, 95 per cent of all patients on non-urgent orthopaedic waiting lists had to wait for more than a year before being treated.

Ministers suspect that many

The reduction of hospital waiting lists is high on the political agenda, and ministers have asked health authorities to produce plans by October to tackle the delays. In the first of two articles, Jill Sherman describes the extent of the crisis.

of the people on waiting lists no longer need treatment, either because they have died or have moved to a different part of the country.

Last year the NHS management board sent out another reminder asking health authorities to review their waiting lists. Many have still not done so.

Ministers and managers argue also that even if waiting times fall, increased demand means that it is rarely reflected in falling waiting lists.

Figures on performance show that length of stay and the number of operations performed per department vary from district to district. The type of operation can also differ enormously. One ophthalmology department may spend most of its time carrying out cataract operations on elderly patients, while another department will do mostly major surgery.

Mr John Yates, an academic who works for the

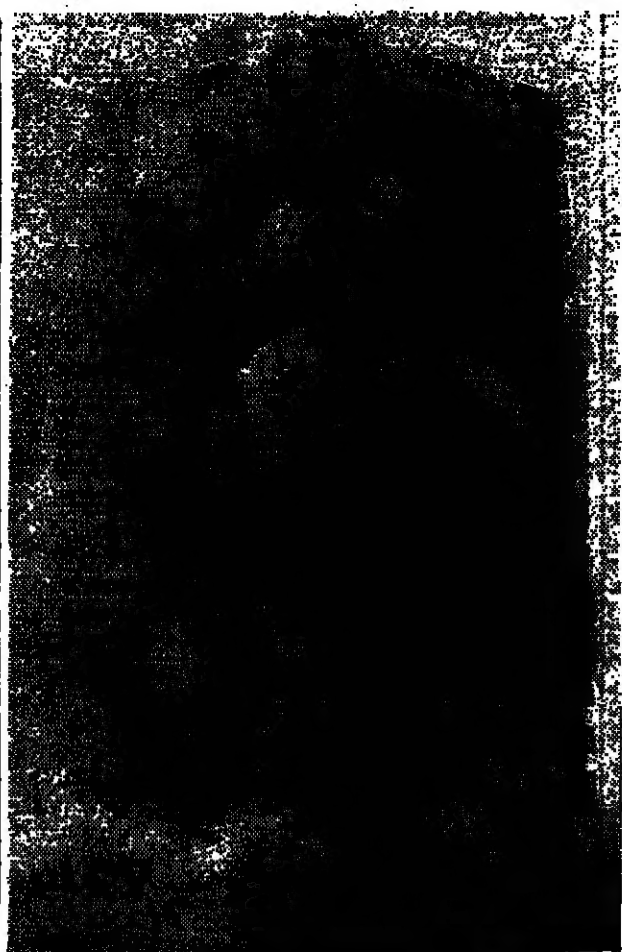
Health Services Management Centre in Birmingham, feels that bad management is partly to blame. He says that lists could be reduced significantly by making sure that beds and operating theatre sessions are used more efficiently.

He proposes that the bonus payments due to general managers could be withheld if managers fail to bring down their waiting lists, pointing out that the Government should now be directing its attention at the 30 districts responsible for a third of the country's waiting lists.

He admits that some districts need more resources.

In addition, some doctors used waiting lists to boost their private practice. "It would be interesting to see how many operations some consultants performed in the NHS, compared to the number they carried out privately", Mr Yates said.

Tomorrow's solutions in the NHS and the private sector



Highworth Point, a 21-storey tower block on Trowbridge Estate in Hackney, east London, being demolished yesterday after explosive charges on each of the floors were detonated by electrical circuits.

Residents whose low-rise homes face demolition forced planners to delay the demolition for 75 minutes by occupying three bungalows next to the tower block.

The 12 members of the 80-member Trowbridge Estate Low Rise Dwellers, Residents and Tenants' Association finally left the danger zone after the leader of Labour-controlled Hackney Council agreed to a meeting to reconsider plans to demolish 116 bungalows on the estate. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

## Experts 'failed to interpret Ronan Point evidence'

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

Ronan Point, the 22-storey tower block which partly collapsed in a gas explosion in 1968, killing five people, would have been demolished at the time, rather than repaired, if government experts had realized the implications of their investigation, Mr Sam Webb, an architect, claimed yesterday.

Evidence of bad workmanship, which came to light last week during the "scientific" demolition of the block, was known at the time of the public inquiry into the disaster, he said.

Dr S. C. C. Rite, principal scientific officer of the then Building Research Station, gave written and verbal evidence to the tribunal which referred to workmanship in the H3, H4 and critical H2 load-bearing flank wall joints.

But further evidence relating to the safety of the type of construction used at Ronan Point, given by two other government experts, remained confidential. Inquiry document 25, by Dr Frederick Thomas, deputy head of structural engineering at the station, and inquiry document 23, by Mr Len Creasey, chief architect of the then Ministry of Public Building and Works, were submitted to the treasury solicitor and members of the tribunal. But a decision was taken not

to circulate their evidence to other parties at the inquiry, including representatives of the gas industry, who queried the form of construction used.

Dr Thomas said in his written evidence: "Even if gas were forbidden, I should feel less safe living in a building of the Ronan Point type of construction than I would be in a building of most other systems of construction."

Mr Creasey said in his written evidence: "I would not now feel safe in living in the end and corner rooms of such a building even if gas were prohibited."

Mr Webb said: "The evidence of bad workmanship was discovered in 1968, so why was its significance not realized and why was it not made public. The evidence showed that the dead-weight of the building would eventually lead to its collapse due to overloading."

The dead weight of a building is the weight of its construction, excluding people, furniture and fittings.

Mr Webb said that the Department of the Environment had recognized this factor when, in 1984, it recommended to the London Borough of Newham that the top eight floors of Ronan Point should be removed to make it safe.

Mr Nigel Spearing, Labour MP for Newham South, whose constituency includes Ronan Point, will be delivering a letter today to Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, asking what major defects were discovered during the course of the public inquiry investigation, and what the implications are for all system-build tower blocks in the country.

Demolition contractors will this week be dismantling flat 90 on the eighteenth floor of Ronan Point, which was repaired after the disaster. It was here that the gas explosion occurred when Miss Ivy Hodges, who survived the blast, started to make herself an early morning cup of tea by lighting the gas cooker.

## Children in care 'denied a home link'

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

Sixty children in public care on average have no contact with any member of their family, the Family Rights Group says. There are about 7,000 in children's homes or with foster parents in England and Wales.

A book published today by the group, an independent charity, describes the breakdown as "tragic".

It discloses that many local authorities have failed to comply with the Government's code of practice in setting up a proper internal appeals procedure for parents and other relatives unhappy with arrangements for access.

Mrs Jo Tunnard, the group's director, says the defaulting authorities do not acknowledge the importance of maintaining links.

A law introduced in 1984 gave parents the right to challenge social workers' decisions to stop them seeing their children. The group adds: "Sadly, other relatives, and the children themselves, are still denied this right."

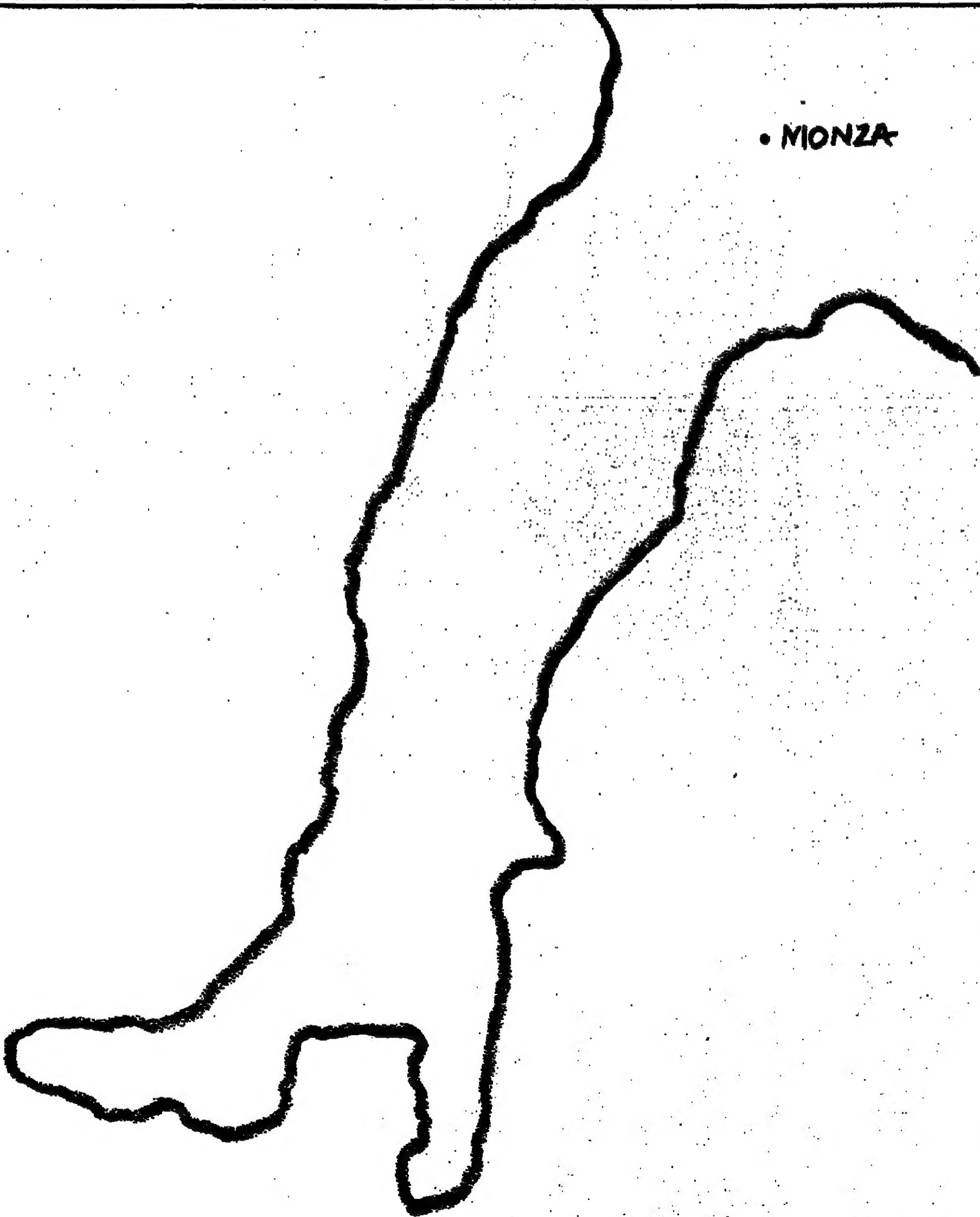
The book gives detailed examples of difficulties that families face. One girl, aged 11, was living in a children's home in the countryside and was allowed to spend every weekend at her mother's home. One Sunday she got back six hours late because of heavy snow.

Two weeks later her normal visit was stopped. The social worker said that was because of her previous late return.

Another mother had to arrange visits to her daughter, aged five, 100 miles away by using a telephone box to try to contact a social worker, then pay for public transport out of supplementary benefit and wait for repayment.

The book suggests that, given goodwill, social workers can do much to promote and maintain links between children in care, their parents and the rest of the family.

*Promoting Links: Keeping Children and Families in Touch* (Family Rights Group, 6 Manor Gardens, London N7 6LA; £4).



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With the Gaddafi's terrorist identity fully exposed, and his regime standing today friendless, isolated, internationally discredited, bankrupt and all but totally defunct, that objective can be said to have been virtually achieved.

The Front undertook to organise a comprehensive programme of struggle with the aim of overthrowing the Gaddafi regime. It embarked on plans to gather resources, activate groups, seek support to from various quarters and initiate activities in all directions. In this way, the Front has been able to inspire Libyans of all persuasions, and motivate them to join the national struggle and build a national democratic movement that has attracted workers and supporters from all sections of Libyan society.

In addition to exposing his fraud and humbug, the Front has posed a tangible threat to Gaddafi. Daring operations, such as the may 1984 attack by the Front's military units, the Salvation Corps, on Gaddafi's headquarters at Bab al-Azizya, and the widely influential daily radio transmissions, have undermined the very foundations of Gaddafi's regime. And together with the Front's intensive and successful contacts with many countries and international bodies, these activities have brought about the twists and turns that have become a marked feature of Gaddafi's policies, as well as his behaviour.

And hence, the front's other objective of offering a democratic alternative to Gaddafi's terrorist regime, and gaining worldwide support for the Libyan national struggle, can also be said to have been virtually accomplished.

However, one other binding commitment of the Front - to give our people the opportunity to determine their own future, and establish a representative, democratically chosen constitutional rule in Libya - has not yet been realised.

This commitment still stands today. But, while the task ahead remains formidable, His Excellency Dr. Mohamed Yusef al-Magariaf the secretary general, his colleagues and members of the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, are now more than ever confident of eventual triumph. Time, most certainly, is on our people's side.

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## Weekend of terror: ● Libyan fears of attack ● Horror in Istanbul ● EEC reaction

## Tripoli braces itself for reprisals as US and Israel promise revenge

From Nicholas Beeston Valletta

Libya was yesterday bracing itself for possible reprisals after Arab terrorist attacks in Karachi and Istanbul, as investigators in the two cities tried to identify the groups involved, and the United States and Israel promised to avenge their dead.

Helicopters and other military aircraft have been taken out of their hangars and spread out on waste ground or camouflaged among trees at Tripoli Airport, supposedly to make them a less easy target for US bombers.

The airport was protected by soldiers manning new Soviet-made anti-aircraft guns, and civilian planes were flying on a broad detour around the city to avoid confusion with possible attacking aircraft.

The Libyan leader, Colonel Gaddafi, was last reported in Kampala on Saturday, where he dismissed accusations of his country's involvement in the Pan Am hijacking as an "irresponsible fallacy".

But his countrymen did not appear to share his confidence in declarations of innocence, and Tripoli was rife with speculation that a second US raid might be mounted against Libya should evidence be uncovered that pointed to state-sponsored terrorism.

One important element in a future US-Libyan confrontation

involved in the Pan Am hijacking, which it is thought was carried out by Palestinians linked to the mainstream PLO, loyal to Mr Yasser Arafat.

The hijackers reportedly demanded the release of three terrorists, including a Briton, who are members of the crack PLO Force 17 unit. They are in prison in Cyprus for the murder of three Israeli holidaymakers.

Although Libya, like Syria, has good relations with hard-line Palestinian splinter groups, including the terrorist organization led by Abu Nidal, it is generally opposed to the PLO and Mr Arafat.

Until it can be proved which groups or countries were behind the two attacks, no retaliation is expected, but Libyans more than anyone will be eager to hear what the three captured hijackers tell their Pakistani interrogators during questioning.

● **NAPLES:** The US aircraft carrier *Forrestal* returned to the Sixth Fleet base in Naples yesterday after an unscheduled departure during the Karachi hijacking (Reuters reports).

A US Navy spokesman said the *Forrestal* had returned but would not comment on how long it would remain in Naples or give any further details.

tion could be the Libyan radar stations near Benghazi, which are under reconstruction after being destroyed earlier this year by US bombers.

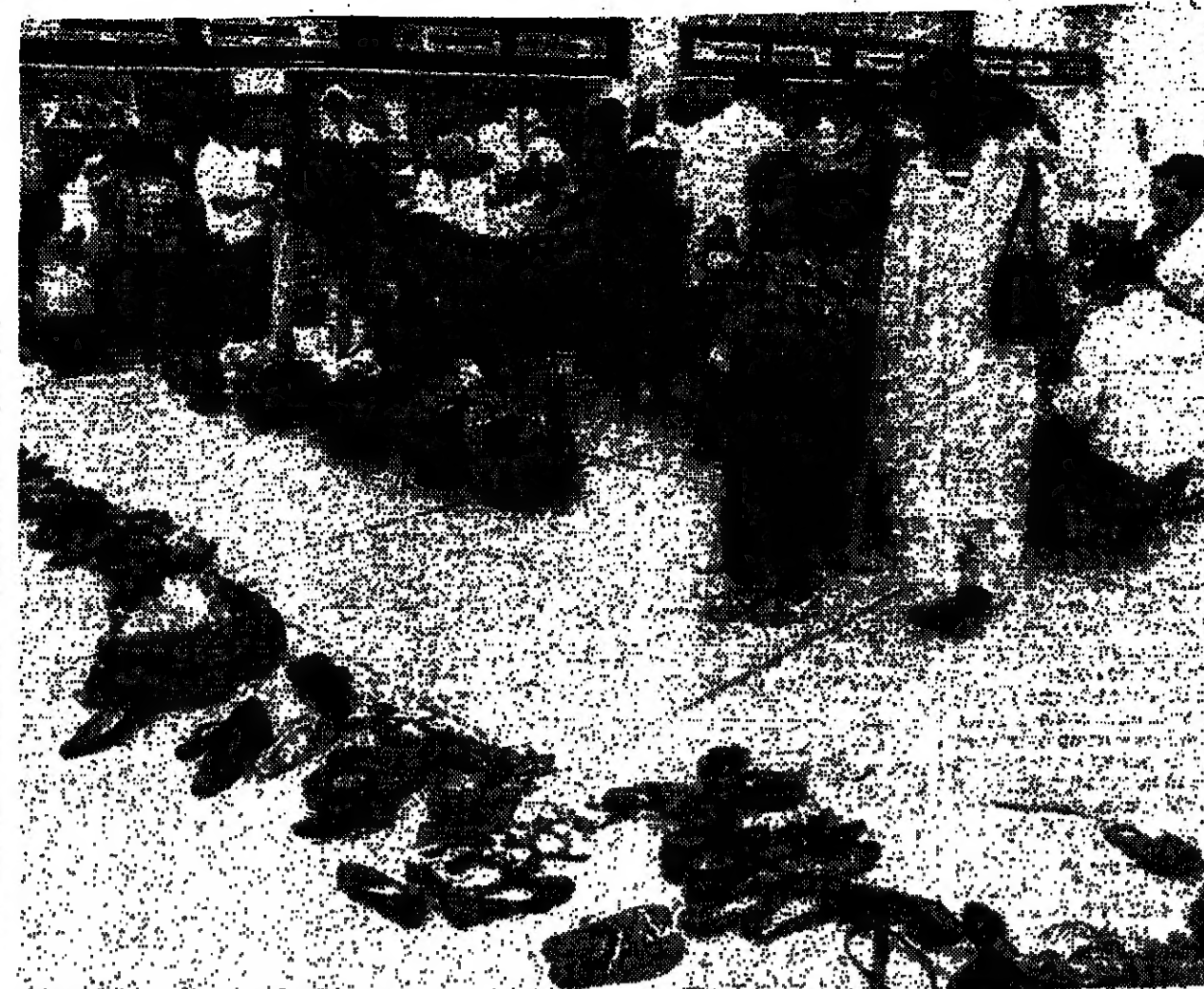
In Malta, Libyan visitors were taken to Tripoli on a special flight, apparently arranged because they were afraid of being stranded abroad should the US launch an air raid.

One Libyan student, returning home from Britain on holiday, said that where possible families living near military positions were leaving their homes until the tense situation became calmer.

For the Libyans, one of the most unnerving aspects of the current crisis is the location of the US Sixth Fleet, which fought a brief engagement with Libya earlier this year over the Gulf of Sirte and gave air support to F111 bombers when they made their raid in April.

The recent terrorist attacks were particularly ominous for Libya because they came at the conclusion of a week-long tour of European capitals by General Vernon Walters, the US Ambassador to the UN, who claimed US intelligence had uncovered plans by Libyan-backed groups to carry out further terrorist missions.

On the scant evidence available, however, it does not look as though Libya was directly



Bloodstained shoes from the hijacked jumbo await collection at Karachi yesterday as survivors queue for a Frankfurt flight.

## Libya says it disapproves of gun attack

Tripoli (AP) — Libya yesterday said it harboured no hostility towards Jews and, referring to the Istanbul synagogue attack, said it disapproved of attacks on "such innocent people".

The official Libyan news agency, Jana, said Libyans "do not agree with attacks on the lives of such innocent people who are, like the Arab nation, victims of Zionism".

● **NICOSIA:** Mr Hossein Moussavi, the Iranian Prime Minister, denounced the Pan Am hijacking and synagogue attack as "unacceptable".

## In the synagogue of death

From Mario Modiano, Istanbul

Neve Shalom synagogue, scene of the Sabbath carnage in Istanbul, is at 69 Buyuk Hendek, a narrow, winding street of old shops leading to the Galata Tower, one of the main landmarks of this ancient city.

Neve Shalom is Hebrew for "place of peace". By a sad coincidence it is also the name of a kibbutz in Israel dedicated to a working experiment in Arab-Jewish co-existence.

The synagogue, after the attack by two Arab terrorists, was a shambles, wrecked by the hail of machine-gun fire, hand grenades and the fire that followed.

The large, domed temple, behind a discreet facade of grey limestone, recently redecorated, held its first Sabbath service on Saturday. The grandfather clock near the entrance had stopped. It showed that the service lasted only 17 minutes.

When the Turkish police allowed journalists to visit the scene yesterday, the mutilated, dismembered bodies of the 21 victims and the two suicidal assailants had been removed to the mortuary.

Through miscalculation, perhaps, several empty coffins lay about on the floor among the shattered stained glass of the windows, the broken benches and the bloodstained carpets.

A charred prayer book rest-

ing on an armchair had been left open at the pages of the Kaddish, the Jewish prayer for the dead. There was a strong smell of burnt paper about.

Neve Shalom is the biggest of Istanbul's 15 synagogues, of which about two-thirds are in use by the city's 20,000 Jews, mostly descendants of the Sephardic Jews who fled the Spanish Inquisition after 1492. There are some 2,000

Muslim Turks, even among the religious fundamentalists whose hostility is directed more towards Israel than the Jews.

During the Second World War the Jews here, like other minorities, suffered from the harsh "capital tax" and forced labour imposed by the regime. At the end of the war, thousands of Turkish Jews emigrated to Israel.

Turkey downgraded its relations with Israel six years ago, reacting to the annexation of east Jerusalem. Representation in both countries has since been limited to embassy second secretaries level, although the recent nomination of diplomats of higher rank at the head of the respective missions has been interpreted as heralding better relations.

Mr Veissid, asked whether Turkey's Jews felt any allegiance to Israel, replied: "As every Jew in the world." He said that two small plastic bombs had been found near Jewish institutions some years ago, but there had been no threats and no attacks until Saturday.

It was fortunate, Mr Veissid added, that most members of the community were still away on their summer holidays.

"On Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, which this year falls in October, there might have been as many as 1,000 people in that synagogue," he said.

There has been no tradition of anti-Semitism among the

## Pope's peace plea

Compassion, Italy (Reuters) — The Pope said yesterday that everything possible must be done to end terrorism.

He said the Karachi and Istanbul killings were "two tragic episodes of terrorism that within hours of each other spilled innocent blood".

"Faced with events so horrendous and almost incredible, the yearning for peace is transformed into anguish."

Photograph, page 16

Jews in other towns of Turkey.

Mr Jak Veissid, president of the Chief Rabbi's Lay Council, told journalists yesterday: "We are a very secure community in Turkey. This act fills us with shock, sorrow and sadness. But it will not change our situation here."

There has been no tradition of anti-Semitism among the

## EEC seeks drive against terrorism

By Richard Owen

The foreign ministers of the Twelve yesterday strongly condemned both the hijacking of the American airliner at Karachi and the massacre at a synagogue in Istanbul, and called for reinforced international co-operation to combat terrorism.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary and President of the European Council of Ministers, said at the end of a two-day informal session of EEC foreign ministers that these "dreadful incidents" had given added point to EEC discussions on how to tackle the roots of terrorism.

"We strongly condemn

these outrages and deplore the pointless and tragic loss of life involved," Sir Geoffrey said.

He said the Twelve had not considered the question of possible American retaliation against states such as Syria, Libya or Iran, if it were proved that such states had been involved in recent terrorist outrages.

## Gandhi-Zia clash over hijack tactics

Harare (AP) — The leaders of India and Pakistan sharply disagreed at the weekend over the handling of the Karachi hijacking.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, said the hijack was bungled at the cost of many lives, and that Pakistan had encouraged hijacking by not returning Sikh extremist hijackers to India.

President Zia of Pakistan said his Government took decisive action to prevent the aircraft being blown up.



Mr Erol Dilek, left, head of the Neve Shalom synagogue foundation, and Mr Jak Veissid of the council of advisers to Istanbul's Chief Rabbi, at a press conference after the attack.

## Soviet press accuses West over Daniloff

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

As the detention by the KGB of Mr Nicholas Daniloff, the American correspondent, moved into its second week, the official Soviet press yesterday broke its silence to accuse the West of using the affair as a smokescreen to distract world attention from continuing US nuclear tests despite the renewed Soviet moratorium.

Following the disclosure that President Reagan had intervened personally with a letter asking Mr Gorbachev to secure Mr Daniloff's release, *Pravda*, the Communist Party newspaper, accused US officials of making an undue fuss.

Later last night Tass issued a roughly-worded commentary on Mr Daniloff's arrest and the subsequent ousters in Washington, under the uncompromising headline "Diversionary manoeuvre with little chance of success".

The broadside in the official media over US handling of the affair coincided with a claim to *The Times* by Mrs Ruth Daniloff, the imprisoned reporter's British wife, that her husband, aged 52, was being subjected to "severe psychological pressure" during his continuing interrogation.

Following a 20-minute telephone conversation with her husband on Saturday, Mrs Daniloff said he had been told he would definitely be sent for trial.

He was told by his KGB interrogators that they had been convinced he was working for the CIA by an article he had written on the KGB two years ago.

"During the interrogation the KGB repeatedly asked him 'What spy school did you go to?'" Mrs Daniloff told me.

## Delhi rule imposed in Kashmir

By Kuldip Nayyar

Delhi

Delhi has imposed President's rule in the state of Jammu and Kashmir because the Governor's rule, in force since March 6, could not be extended beyond six months under the terms of the state's separate constitution.

President Zail Singh has stepped in under article 356 of the Indian constitution, which empowers him to intervene when a state's constitutional machinery fails.

In practice there will be no change. The Governor had been running the administration under the state's constitution. Now he will run it under the Indian constitution as the President's agent. The six-month limit specified for this arrangement can be extended to two years.

The legal riddle came about because Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, who also heads the Congress (I) party, has been unable to strike terms for a coalition government in the state with Dr Farooq Abdullah, head of the National Conference Party, who was ousted as Chief Minister by Mrs Indira Gandhi.

National Conference, which does not have a majority in the state legislature, has recently been hit by defections.

Dr Abdullah has been resisting a coalition with Congress (I), arguing that the nearer a leader gets to the Delhi Government the lower he goes in the estimation of the people of the Kashmir valley, who are 90 per cent Muslim.

However, the negotiations are continuing.

Union was represented by Vice-President Piyar Demychev.

The state funeral was marked by lack of dramatics which reflects the fact that during Kekkonen's presidency the country achieved an unheard-of degree of stability and prosperity.

Mr Kekkonen, who held office for 25 years, died on August 31, aged 85.

His funeral did not become an occasion for East-West political meetings as only Scandinavian countries were represented by heads of state. Sweden and Norway sent their Kings and the Soviet

## Cautious attempt at reform in climate of uncertainty

President Paul Biya of Cameroon is introducing cautious reforms in a climate of uncertainty. In the first of two reports, *Globe* tells from Yaounde on the President's progress.

Late last month the *Tribune*, Cameroon's French-language daily newspaper, was given an unusual story by the Government.

It concerned the release of 14 influential political prisoners, a rare event in West Africa, on the orders of President Biya.

A few days later, Mr Biya began a state visit to West Germany, leaving his administrators and generals to cope with the disruptive aftermath of a volcanic gas explosion, the worst natural disaster in the country's history.

Two apparently unrelated events, but together illustrating growing confidence in the stability of a country with every right to be considered among the most susceptible on the continent to interstate conflicts.

The republic inherited by Mr Biya in 1982 is a bewildering mosaic of tribal, religious and cultural communities that provide all the ingredients for tension and rivalry.

Cameroon is the only African country in which French and English are both official languages, a legacy of the United Nations Trust Territories which merged to form an independent republic in 1961.

There are 213 separate tribes, with numerous sub-tribes. Those of the northern regions bordering Chad and Nigeria are largely Muslim, those of the south are predominantly Christian, and animism (ancient traditional religion) persists throughout the country.

This volatile cocktail exploded in 1984 when Mr Biya, a southern Christian, tried to change members of an elite presidential guard created by his predecessor, Mr Ahmadou Ahidjo, a northern Muslim.

He survived an assault on his palace by the enraged guards, thanks to prompt intervention by loyal army units, but the warring was salutary.

Mr Biya has since moved

## CAMEROON Part 1

cautiously in introducing political and social reforms aimed at a more democratic system of government and eliminating the notorious corruption of the previous regime.

A gradual replacement of the old guard political mafia with a younger generation of technocrats has produced seven reshuffles at ministerial level so far.

His boldest move was to initiate free elections to the sole party, the *Rassemblement Democratique du Peuple Camerounais*.

The opposition is fragmented and largely in exile, and there is no evidence of serious discord between Christians and Muslims.

Anglo-French linguistic tensions are more apparent. Opportunities for higher education and careers in state administration are limited without a mastery of French.

Hence there have been periodic rumblings of discontent from the Anglophones, who constitute almost a quarter of the 10-million population.

Mr Biya has gone some way towards appeasing them with public speeches in English. A more concrete move begins this month with an English-language training programme for senior civil servants, under the auspices of the British Council.

The greatest threat to stability may come from the increasingly well-educated young, impatient for greater political and intellectual freedom.

For the moment Mr Biya's cautious experiment in liberalism appears to be working. But the complex demographic composition of Cameroon makes its future as unpredictable as the volcano that spewed sudden death last month.

Tomorrow: The economy

President Biya: slowly lifting pressure cooker lid.

Regional delegates had previously been appointed by the central committee.

However, an invitation to political opponents abroad to return and join his campaign for unity almost backfired. Many were given influential positions in the administration, notably in health, education and housing, and were among those subsequently identified by the *Tribune* as having fomented political agitation and subversion.

A local journalist, a member of the influential Bameleke tribe, described Mr Biya's task thus: "After years of authoritarian rule under Ahidjo, Cameroon is like a pressure cooker. Whip off the lid, and it will explode in your face. Remove it slowly, and there's a chance nothing will spill out."

In his view, the President was gaining respect for hon-

## Paris turns down deal after bomb

From Susan MacDonald

Paris

There is no question of France freeing Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, the suspected European head of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction who is in prison here, according to M Charles Pasqua, the Minister of the Interior.

But he added that if such a decision was taken it would not be the object of public discussion.

M Pasqua's statement came after the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle-East Prisoners had claimed responsibility in Beirut on Friday for planning the bomb that failed to explode on a Paris Metro train.

M Pasqua and M Robert Pandraud, the Security Minister, toured likely terrorist targets in Paris on Saturday to check new security arrangements.

They visited the Châtelet area, Les Halles, the Gare de Lyon and some large department stores. Security at Charles de Gaulle airport has also been reinforced.

Meanwhile, Signor Giovanni Stepan, considered a leader of the Italian extremist group *Prima Linea*, was arrested by French police on Tuesday on a train crossing the border with Spain. It is understood that the Italian Justice Minister has requested his extradition.

Mr Stepan, 39, has resigned as Speaker of Canada's House of Commons amid opposition allegations that he was nudged aside by the Conservative Government. He is expected to be succeeded by Mr Marcel Denis, of Quebec.

China visit

Peking (AP) — Mr Nikolai Talyzin, the Soviet First Vice Premier, left Moscow to visit China to discuss economic co-operation and trade, the Xinhua News Agency said.

Deleg interview, page 8

Naval battle

Tehran (Reuters) — Iranian naval vessels damaged three Israeli "advanced frigates" in a battle in the northern Gulf, and one had to be towed away, Tehran Radio reported.

Ferry fire

Warsaw (AP) — No one was hurt when fire broke out on a Polish car and rail ferry on its way to Sweden, forcing 23 crew and travellers to leave.

## Addis's man in Paris quits

Paris (Reuters) — Mr Getachew Kibret, the Ethiopian Ambassador to France since 1983, has resigned and is thought to have defected to the West.

The Justice Minister from 1979 to 1983, he is one of few career diplomats who served under both Emperor Haile Selassie, who was ousted in 1974, and the Marxist President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The French Foreign Ministry said he told the Paris Government last week that he was leaving. He has not applied for asylum and is understood to have left France.

## Basques meet on breakaway

Madrid — Members of the Basque Nationalist Party met in San Sebastian today to decide whether to join a breakaway party seeking more autonomy from Madrid (A Correspondent writes).

Six deputies in the Basque Parliament said that they would join, and 10-15 desertions would force a dissolution of the Parliament.

## Tunis leader flees to Sicily

Tunis (Reuters) — Mr Muhammad Mzali, the Prime Minister of Tunisia dismissed in July, was smuggled to Algeria and is now in Palermo, Sicily, say sources close to his family.

The disappearance of Mr Mzali, aged 60, was recognised when a source said that an inquiry had been opened. Several family members have been held over allegations of financial mismanagement.

## Patched up

Delhi (AFP) — Some 18,000 textile workers employed by the Delhi Cloth Mills ended a 101-day strike after agreeing a £25 advance and £4 a month pay increase.

## Murphy talks

Damascus (Reuters) — Mr Richard Murphy, the US envoy, discussed Middle East peace with President Assad of Syria and the Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Issam al-Nach.

## Killer drink

Colombo (AP) — Contaminated water has killed 15 people and put 100 in hospital in 10 days near the western coastal town of Puttalam, the health authorities said.

## Six netted

Dhaka (AP) — Bangladesh has seized six Indian trawlers with 60 crewmen for alleged unauthorized fishing in territorial waters off the south-western coast. Five trawlers were held on August 27.

## Fresh orders

Khartoum (Reuters) — Major-General Abdul-Azim Siddik has been named Chief of Staff of Sudan's armed forces, replacing General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, who was dismissed last week.

## Video crime

Moscow (Reuters) — Russia, the largest Soviet republic, has decreed that private showings of films and videos propagating "the cult of violence and cruelty" are punishable by two years' jail.

## Buried drugs

Granada (Reuters) — Police discovered half a ton of hashish worth 200 million pesetas (about £1 million) buried on the beach of Playa de la Gorrá on the Costa del Sol.

## Muslim post

Melilla, Spain (Reuters) — Mr Omar Duda, Muslim leader in this North African Spanish enclave, is to accept a senior Madrid Government post in charge of relations with ethnic minorities.

## Speaker goes

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Non-a set up liberal

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Botha see les with

Church sit-in Spanish workers



## Non-aligned countries set up fund for black liberation movements

From A Correspondent, Harare

The Non-Aligned Movement's eighth summit ended here shortly before dawn yesterday with the ratification of plans for a special fund to assist the frontline states and South Africa's black liberation movements.

The closing ceremony was delayed until agreement was reached on Cyprus as the venue for the movement's next ministerial meeting, after some members raised strong objections to the North Korean capital, Pyongyang.

A mammoth document on world political problems, to be known as "The Harare Declaration", calls for the dispatch of a team of foreign ministers from the Non-Aligned Movement to persuade South Africa

ca's principal trading partners — the United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan — to introduce comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

The team will consist of representatives of Algeria, Argentina, The Congo, India, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

In a statement to mark the end of the summit, Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the African National Congress, who had been attending the summit as an observer, said the 101 member nations had sent an unequivocal message to the Western industrialized states that the millions of people represented by the Non-Aligned Movement completely rejected their "policies

of so-called constructive engagement, quiet diplomacy and dialogue" which were intended to hide collaboration with and support for President Botha's regime.

Besides calling for the total isolation of South Africa, immediate independence for Namibia and an end to South African "destabilization" attacks on black neighbouring states, the summit denounced South African "barbarism" of trade with Zambia and Zimbabwe in August, when restrictions were temporarily placed on transit traffic.

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, took over from Mr Rajiv Gandhi as chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement for the next three years. Mr Mugabe said great power interference had exacerbated local conflicts in southern Africa and Central America.

He denied the summit had been unbalanced in its censure of the United States, as opposed to the Soviet Union.

"There has been an invasion of Grenada, Libya, support for UNITA, the Contras in Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Soviet Union is in Afghanistan, yes, but how do you balance that?" Mr Mugabe asked.

independent Palestinian state. Israel was strongly condemned for alleged aggression in Lebanon.

Disarmament: The summit urged the US to follow the lead of the Soviet Union and declare a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing.

The Third World debt crisis: The movement is seeking a new world economic order which will reverse the net outflow of capital resources from the developing world to industrialized countries.

At the instigation of Opec members, the summit deplored the "massive shift in income from the oil exporting countries to the developed countries" and said this would have an adverse "knock-on" effect on the economies of all developing nations.

Co-operation commission: The former Tanzanian President and African elder statesman, Mr Julius Nyerere, was appointed to head a special commission for co-operation among Third World states. This would go beyond merely identifying the causes of underdevelopment, producing joint strategies to combat poverty, hunger, illiteracy and economic stagnation.

## What summit decided

The Iran-Iraq war: Members angered Iran's President Khamenei by refusing to condemn Iraq as the aggressor. They urged, instead, that both sides should "summon the political will to negotiate a lasting peace. President Khamenei said Iran would accept no formula which "lacked the necessary attention to justice" by failing to punish Iraqi leaders as war criminals.

Libya: Special condemnation was made of May's American air raids on Tripoli and Benghazi, which were described as "state terrorism".

Britain was also denounced for its collaboration in allowing its air bases to be used and a demand was made for the payment of full compensation to Libya. Central America: Members said they were "outraged" by the grant of \$100 (£66.6m) assistance to Nicaragua's Contra rebels by the US Congress. Afghanistan: Withdrawal of foreign troops was urged, without specific reference to the Soviet Union. Israel and the Middle East: The movement reaffirmed support for Mr Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization and the creation of an

## Botha seeks closer ties with Taiwan

From David Watts, Tokyo

The Foreign Minister of South Africa, Mr R. F. "Pik" Botha, is beginning the second stage of his Asian tour with a visit to Taiwan, in search of more trade and strengthened ties.

Taiwan and South Africa have been thrust together by their international isolation. Since the flood of countries recognizing Peking, Taiwan now exchanges ambassadors with only 22 countries, of which South Africa is one of the most important.

The Botha visit comes immediately after a new trade agreement between the two countries, which calls for increased Taiwanese purchases of South African maize.

Taiwan is hoping to buy 600,000 tons a year from November, after three years of drought in South Africa which reduced purchases to nil.

The agreement also deals with scientific and technical co-operation and co-operation in a whole range of other fields, including the removal of tariffs and other barriers and duties on semi-finished products from South Africa imported into Taiwan, which are then re-exported to South Africa.

But the renewed agreement is likely to have little initial impact on what is a rather disappointing trade picture, from the South African point of view. Two-way trade was worth only \$500 million last year, a modest figure by world standards. It has held steady since 1982, when it fell from \$600 million.

The South Africans would like Taiwan to buy more of their minerals and agricultural products, while there has been a certain reserve on the part of

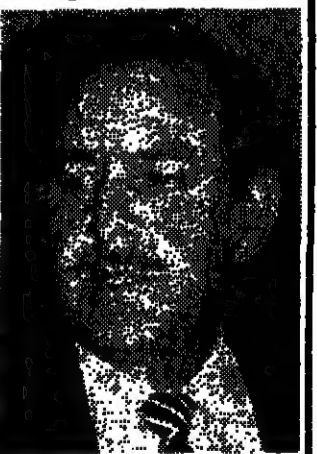
South Africa about the quality of Taiwanese goods.

Undoubtedly Mr Botha will have more serious things to talk about than grain.

There is no risk of Taiwan taking any action against South Africa on sanctions. Pretoria is the only world capital still calling Taiwan by the name it prefers, the Republic of China. As in Japan, Mr Botha will be asking the Taiwanese to try to influence their friends not to take any action on sanctions in the event of Japan, the EEC and the United States tightening up.

More important, he will be asking for lines of supply to be kept open from those markets via Taiwan. Sophisticated computers will most probably be on his list. South Africa has no difficulty with supplies of smaller computers but large mainframes could be problematic.

After his Taiwan visit, Mr Botha goes to Hong Kong.



Mr 'Pik' Botha: looking east for business and backing.

## Church sit-in by Spanish farm workers

From A Correspondent Madrid

Three hundred farm labourers from Spain's southern agricultural region of Andalusia continued to occupy the church of St Thomas Aquinas in Madrid yesterday and picketed government offices, for the fifth successive day, after failing to obtain a state pardon for Señor Diego Caramero and 600 other farm labourers who were convicted of taking part in illegal land occupations in 1984 and were due to be taken to prison on Friday.

The anomalous legal situation of Señor Caramero and his followers is seen by many Andalusian politicians as highlighting the inadequacy of the Socialist Government's response to the problems of the region, where the mechanization of agriculture since Spain joined the EEC has exacerbated unemployment.

## Cambodians beg to keep UN protection

From Neil Kelly Bangkok

Thousands of Cambodian refugees in Thailand made a mass appeal at the weekend to be allowed to stay under United Nations protection.

They waved banners saying "We are real refugees" and "We want to stay under UN protection" at the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Jean-Pierre Hocke, who was visiting the Khao I Dang camp, eight miles from the Cambodian border.

The banners referred to claims by some Thai officials that the Cambodians are not genuine refugees, and to a plan to close the camp and move its 25,000 inmates to holding centres on the Cambodian border.

Mr Hocke said he was concerned for the refugees and would begin talks about them with the Thais in November.

## Gadaffi takes 400 guards to Uganda

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

Colonel Gadaffi, the Libyan leader, flew into Uganda at the weekend accompanied by four aircraft carrying 400 Libyan security guards who formed a tight cordon around him and the airport at Entebbe, outnumbering the Ugandan security men.

His visit underlines his close relationship with President Museveni, who took power in a coup last January.

Colonel Gadaffi flew in on Saturday from Harare, where his speech to the Non-Aligned Movement last week attracted world attention when he described the movement as useless and criticized the few African states that have established diplomatic relations with Israel.

At an Entebbe press conference, Colonel Gadaffi again denied that Libya was involved in last week's hijacking of the Pan Am 747 airliner at Karachi.

President Museveni visited Libya in mid-August, where he concluded a barter trade deal.

It is ironic that Colonel Gadaffi should now be so friendly with Uganda. In 1979 he sent troops to fight for the former dictator, Idi Amin, when he was being driven out by a mixed military force which included Mr Museveni.

## US congressman reviews future of Polish sanctions

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The most influential American politician to visit Poland since the military crackdown five years ago yesterday left Warsaw after four intensive days of talks with ministers, a Polish member, Solidarity advisers and the Prime Minister, Cardinal Józef Glemp.

Mr Stephen Solarz, a senior member of the House foreign affairs committee, said he had discussed "the fate and future of political prisoners" and "the possibility of establishing a broader dialogue" between authorities and society in talks with government officials.

The aim of the congressman's visit was to assess the future of US sanctions against Poland, imposed when martial law was declared in the winter of 1981. The Poles say that the US is still enforcing the two most hurtful sanctions: a ban on new credits and the suspension of Poland's most favoured nation trading status.

His talks were intended to answer the questions: how far are sanctions hurting Poland, what effect are they having on Polish policy, and to what degree has the Government relaxed its grip since martial law?

His analysis will be crucial to the future of US sanctions policy towards Warsaw. Warsaw's position was put to Mr Solarz at meetings with

Mr Jan Kinast, the deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Andrzej Wojcik, the Foreign Trade Minister, and Mr Jozef Czyrek, a senior member of the Politburo.

The view was that the US was harming both US-Polish relations — already described as "rock bottom" by General Jaruzelski, the head of state — and economic reform.

Solidarity and Roman Catholic Church advisers in Warsaw and Cracow explained that time was needed to evaluate the current amnesty for political prisoners. It was still not clear, they said, whether the amnesty would include some top figures in the outlawed Solidarity movement.

Mr Solarz, who is a Democrat representing a New York constituency with a large number of Polish Americans, evidently had some sympathy for this view. However, his final assessment will not be known until he reports in Washington.

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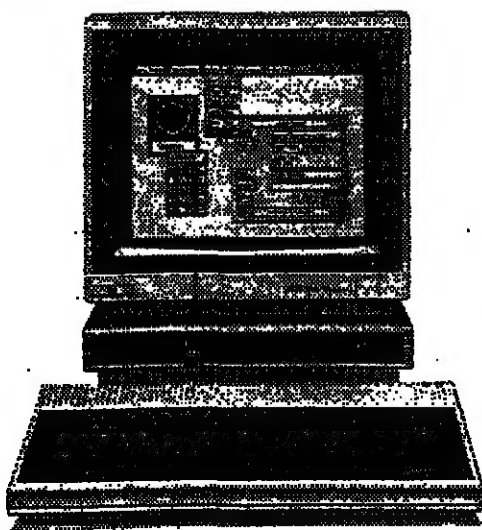
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On the eve of historic Thatcher visit

## Norway facing instability

From Tony Samstag  
Oslo

By the admission of its Prime Minister, Norway, until recently the envy of Europe for its affluence and stability, has become an economic and political stumbles, virtually ungovernable, and will remain so at least until the next general election in 1989.

Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, who took over in April as head of a minority Labour Government, says she is resigned to the danger that her country might develop over the next three years into the "Italy of northern Europe", where successive governments rise and fall with monotonous regularity until the constitution specifies that the next election can take place.

In an interview at the weekend, her first with the British press, Mrs Brundtland told *The Times*: "What we do not know is how long this minority Government will last. It would be bad if Norway were to change governments every half-year...but this could happen."

The rot had set in, in her view, as early as the end of 1984, when it was already clear "the Norwegian economy was badly led, in an expansive atmosphere of enormously increased private consumption and high levels of credit, which reduced competitiveness and overheated the economy long before the dramatic fall in the oil



Mrs Brundtland: facing unprecedented turmoil.

price". Mrs Thatcher is to visit Norway on Thursday and Friday this week, an historic visit bringing together Europe's only two woman Prime Ministers.

The invitation was issued and accepted during the administration of Mrs Brundtland's Conservative predecessor, Mr Kåre Willoch, who resigned after his "Easter package" of emergency budget measures was defeated in the Storting (Parliament).

His coalition Government was said at the time to have been the world's first political casualty of the collapse in oil prices and Norway, Europe's second-largest oil producer, has been struggling ever since to pick up the pieces in a Parliament with no clear majority and what Mrs Brundtland describes as an in-built potential for stalemate at every turn.

Mrs Thatcher's visit is the first by a serving British Prime Minister since Norway has existed as a separate nation. It takes place against a background of unprecedented domestic political turmoil.

The Prime Minister has called a crisis meeting on the economy, at which she will try to persuade employers and trade unions to make yet more unpalatable sacrifices in the national interest.

Mrs Brundtland, preoccupied with domestic in-fighting, plummeting public opinion polls and the imminent prospect of the fight of her political life, refuses to be drawn on potential flash-points in her discussions with Mrs Thatcher.

There are several. One is what Norway has seen for years as British intransigence in refusing to accept Scandinavian arguments implicating the Central Electricity Generating Board in much of the air pollution responsible for "acid rain"; others might well include nuclear power, "the burning South Africa issue", and perhaps especially "the East-West situation, the outlook for negotiations on peace and arms control".

Norway's development under its new Labour Government as one of the "footnote nations" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has attracted a great deal of attention in Europe, and with reason.

As Mrs Brundtland emphasizes, any reservation registered by Norway represents "the majority in the Government and the majority in the Norwegian Parliament", unlike Denmark's more frequent (and notorious) "footnotes", where "the Danish Government does not believe in the footnote itself". The split in Denmark between Government and Parliament has lasted several years.

When she agreed to form a new government, Mrs Brundtland said equal opportunity for women would be a cornerstone of her policies.

She wasted no time, appointing a Cabinet in which eight out of 18 ministers were women, a world record 44.4 per cent. The Storting already had a record 34 per cent of women MPs. The world (and its wife) took immediate notice, fascinated.

Mrs Brundtland, an extremely serious woman who might be expected to bridge — she bridges easily — at such a frivolous approach, is unruffled. On the contrary: "These statistics show women in this country are much better off than women in most other countries."

Mrs Brundtland concludes that she is looking forward to welcoming Mrs Thatcher on Thursday, and reliable sources indicate that the chances of the Labour Government remaining in power at least that long are excellent.



Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, right, shaking hands with the Chinese Vice-Premier, Mr Wan Li, before a tennis match at Mr Hawke's Canberra residence at the start of Mr Wan's visit.

China, which gave the world ping-pong diplomacy, had to concede to Australian competitiveness yesterday in this new bilateral sporting contact. Mr Hawke, aged 55, and his

partner beat Mr Wan, aged 61, and his partner 6-3, 7-5 (Stephen Taylor writes from Sydney). Mr Wan had defeated Mr Hawke in China earlier this year. Yesterday's result may have been influenced by the fact that Mr Hawke was partnered by Mr Frank Sedgman, the former Wimbledon singles champion, while Mr Wan's partner, Mr Li Fuxing, was only a former world champion at table tennis.

## Threat to Japan's relations with Seoul

From David Watts  
Tokyo

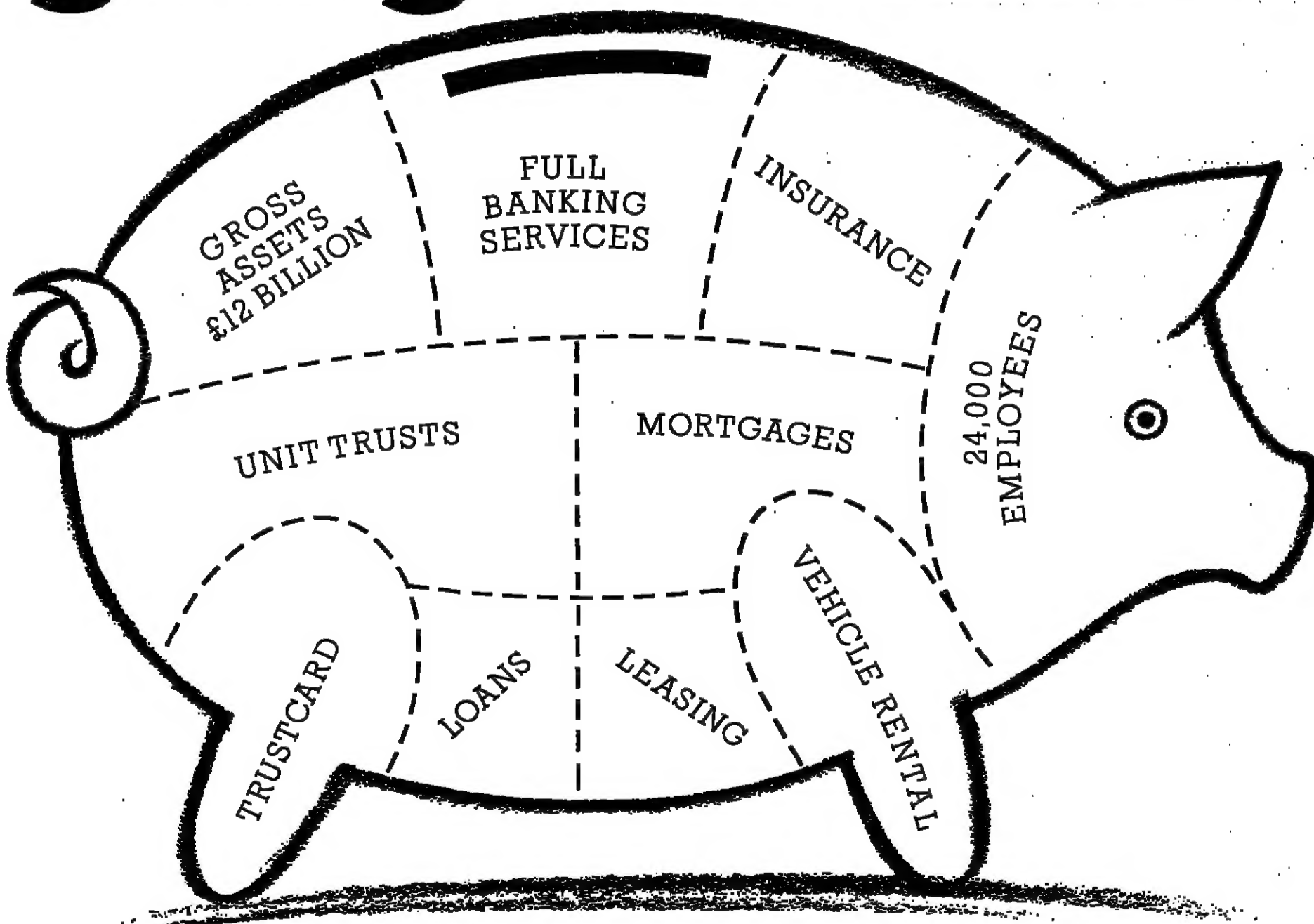
A new diplomatic incident is threatening relations between Japan and South Korea, two weeks before the Japanese Prime Minister is to visit Seoul.

The embarrassment is over a magazine interview given by the Minister of Education, Mr Masayuki Fujio, in which he claimed that the annexation of Korea took place "with the *de facto* and *de jure* agreements of the two sides" and that the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were more certain as historical fact than the Nanking massacre in 1937. He is quoted as saying: "I wonder which cases should be tried by wartime international law."

He also claimed that Japan was "slashing its own arms and legs... to adjust to foreign countries". The South Korean Embassy in Tokyo said the interview, in the intellectual monthly *Bungei Shunju*, may cause a fresh crisis in relations.

There is speculation that Mr Fujio will have to resign, or Mr Nakasone's visit may have to be postponed or cancelled. ● Woman leader: Miss Takako Doi became the first woman leader of a major Japanese political party at the weekend when she took over the chairmanship of the Socialists.

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## Rights groups take place of UN forum

By Caroline Moorehead

A three-day seminar on human rights in the United Nations, begins today in Geneva.

Organized by a number of independent human rights groups, it has been set up to replace the annual session of the UN's Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, whose three working groups — on slavery, indigenous populations and confidential communications — were cancelled earlier this year on financial grounds, despite considerable worldwide protest.

The cancellation was regarded by human rights organizations as a severe blow.

The sub-commission, which consisted of 26 independent experts, had been meeting for five weeks each summer to hear evidence of abuses of human rights and to agree on ways to curb persecution. It had been influential in implementing new international agreements on torture, and in bringing to public notice child labour and the "disappearances" in Latin America.

Its third permanent working group, dealing with confidential communications, was widely agreed to be the most effective. Through it, individuals were able to present their own cases of torture and persecution, over the heads of their government.

The leading role in setting up the alternative seminar was taken by the Anti-Slavery Society, a British-registered charity founded in 1839 and the oldest human rights organization in the world.

With help from the Norwegian Government, the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, Oxfam, the World Council of Churches, the Ford Foundation and others, it raised £50,000 to pay for the three days of meetings.

The seminar agenda includes a debate on the ways in which the UN machinery for human rights should be strengthened.

Its delegates will also be trying to convince the UN that human rights should be regarded as an integral part of its work and not as an easy-to-cancel optional extra.

Leading article, page 13

## Ceasefire offered by Aquino

From Keith Dalton  
Manila

Philippine government negotiators have proposed a 30-day ceasefire with Communist rebels while full-scale peace talks aimed at ending the 17-year guerrilla war are held.

The proposal, put to rebel emissaries at a secret Manila meeting, is a bold move to revive discussions which have been stalled for a month by squabbles over safe-conduct passes and procedural matters.

But the left-wing envoys, representing the umbrella group the National Democratic Front (NDF), have asked for time to discuss the ceasefire plan with leaders of the banned Communist Party and its military wing, the New People's Army.

The Government's new initiative came the day after President Aquino's unprecedented peace mission to end the Muslim rebellion in the southern Philippines.

Mrs Aquino on Friday flew to the Moro National Liberation Front stronghold on the far southern island of Jolo and persuaded Mr Nur Misuari, the rebel leader, to continue the fortnight-old ceasefire and begin peace negotiations.

Finding a solution to the two rebellions, both legacies of the 20-year Marcos regime, has been given high priority during the first six months of Mrs Aquino's administration, and her initial successes are expected to win her warm praise when she visits the United States next week.

The long-delayed second round of talks with the left-wing rebels on Saturday lasted four hours at an undisclosed location in Manila. The first meeting was on August 5.

The NDF's view that a ceasefire should be part of a comprehensive political settlement "differs fundamentally from the immediate ceasefire proposed by the government channel", which believes a ceasefire provides a proper climate for substantial peace talks, a joint statement said.

The envoys agreed to meet again in two weeks.

## Deng sets conditions for summit

From Robert Grieses  
Peking

In a wide-ranging interview, parts of which were aired yesterday on the American news programme "60 Minutes", Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's leader, spoke at length about the possibility of a Sino-Soviet summit, his retirement plans and the problem of Taiwan.

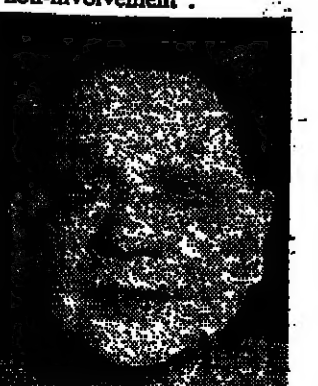
The interview was given on September 2 in Peking to CBS News.

In the interview Mr Deng said: "If Gorbachev takes a solid step towards the removal of the three obstacles in Sino-Soviet relations, particularly requiring Vietnam to end its aggression in Kampuchea and withdraw its troops from there, I myself will be ready to meet him."

Peking has said that three obstacles prevent a rapprochement between the two Communist giants: Soviet support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the deployment of some 50 Soviet military divisions on the Sino-Soviet border.

On the question of his retirement, Mr Deng said: "I am quite frank. I am persuading our people to let me retire at the party's 13th national congress next year. But so far, what I have heard is dissenting voices all around."

Mr Deng said that Taiwan remained a great obstacle in Sino-US relations and labelled as "not true" the US assertion that it was pursuing a policy of "non-involvement".



Mr Deng: hoping to retire at next party congress.



Threat to Japan's relations with Senegal

groups take UN forum

Deng's condition for sumo



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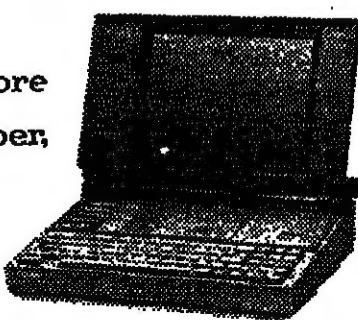
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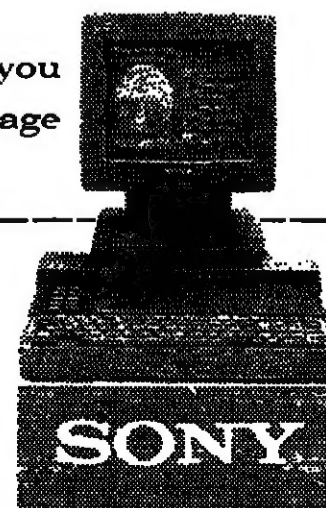
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## SPECTRUM

## The Church IN CRISIS

The Church of England is ruled by the General Synod, a group with immense power whose decisions affect millions, though few churchgoers know its inner workings. In the first of a series,

Charles Moore reveals how this power is wielded, assesses its impact on the laity and asks why the Synod is so unrepresentative of the movement

# The shadowy figures who rule from afar

It is not generally known that the General Synod governs many aspects of the Church, although its more controversial debates and decisions are widely reported. It may be that the Synod is the most important influence in the organization, tone and even the theology of the modern Church, yet it is understood by scarcely anyone outside its own membership.

The Synod was inaugurated by the Queen in 1970. Its total membership is 560, divided into three houses — bishops, clergy and laity. The clergy compose the lower houses of the two Convocations.

The laity are elected by deanery synods which are themselves chosen by parochial church councils, for which in turn a small minority of churchgoers vote. So "democracy" is mitigated by a good many intermediate stages.

The result is that the laity which takes an interest in the Synod is untypical of congregations. It requires a special sort of mind to wish to fulfil the work of the Holy Spirit through the machinery of the General Synod.

It also requires a special sort of occupation. The Synod meets for 11 full days each year. Because clergymen are busiest on Sundays, most of the sessions have to take place on weekdays. They occupy full working days. Almost all the lay people taking part are either rich or old, or both, and not enough of them have strong connections with unecclesiastical occupations.

Because the Synod is a legislative body, it needs a proper secretariat. Even its most active members cannot expect to rival the knowledge of its permanent staff because, unlike MPs, they have a forum for less than two

weeks of the year. It follows that the Synod's paid servants are powerful men. It is generally acknowledged that one man has run the Synod almost from its foundation in 1970: Derek Pattinson, secretary-general since 1972.

Pattinson, who is a bachelor, is the pattern, almost the caricature, of a discreetly powerful Civil Servant (which is what he was before he joined the Synod). He has a large head but very small feet which emerge from pin-striped trousers, with the suave manner and orderly movements and appearance of one accustomed to getting his way without public attention. There is no important work done in the Synod without his approval.

When the Synod meets Pattinson is its secretary and sits next to the chairman of each session surveying the three-quarter circle before him and referring to a large file containing photographs of the members. He understands the composition of the unofficial factions in the Synod — Evangelicals, Anglo-Catholics, radicals — and advises the chairman whom to call. He is also the chief executive. He runs Church House, meeting the heads of all its departments every Tuesday morning, influencing all important appointments and sitting on important committees.

His religious and political views are naturally subjects of great interest to members of the Synod. The general opinion is that he is a moderately conservative man who probably supports the Social Democratic Party. In religion, he verges on the Anglo-Catholic, but tempered with discretion and modernism.

In general, however, it is a mistake to look for strongly-held prejudices in Pattinson. The consistent theme which can be discerned in his attitudes is one

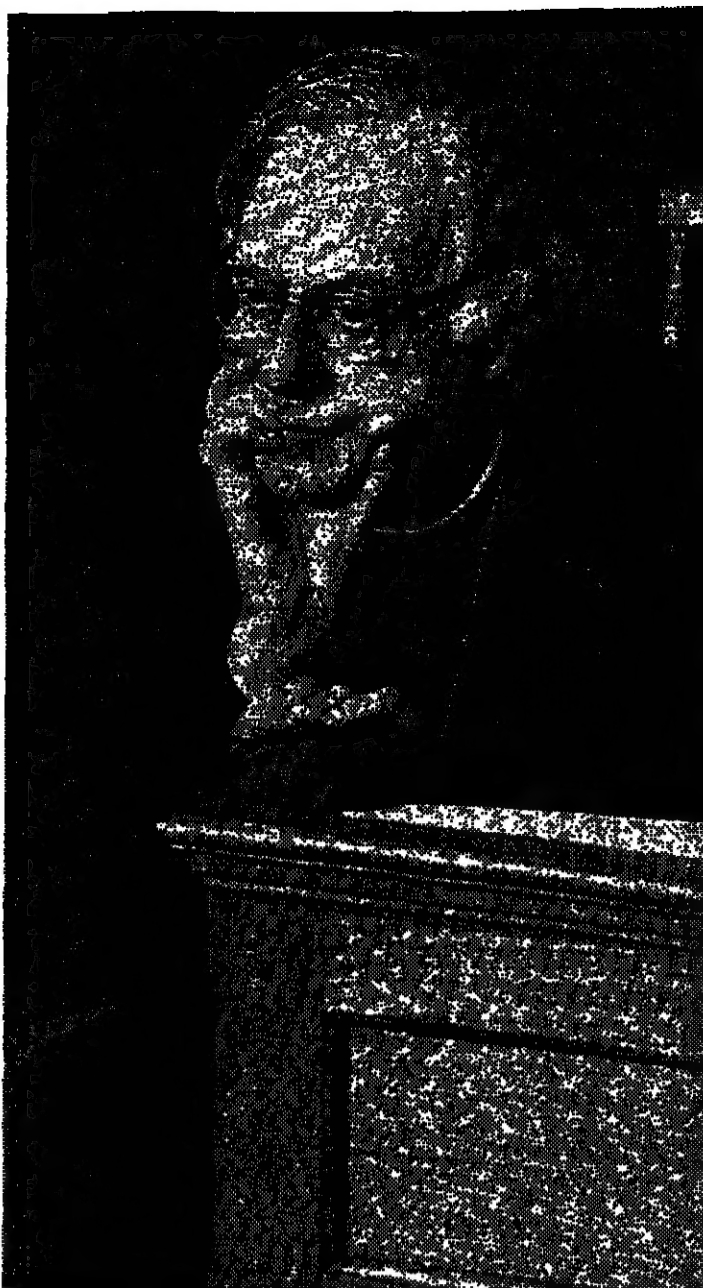
that any student of C Northcote-Parkinson would recognize — he wants to increase the scope and authority of his organization.

One of the many complaints made against MPs by Synod activists is that they do not know how the Synod works, and never witness its proceedings. It is worth looking at the sessions of the Synod, particularly to compare them with those of the House of Commons. After all, here is a body which has pronounced itself competent to decide the worship and doctrine of the Church of England.

Certainly it is true that the standard of debate in the Synod is high. Unlike Parliament, where time is much more plentiful, there is generally a time-limit for speeches, but each speech is listened to respectfully. On a subject like the ordination of women, where the battle lines have long been drawn and feelings run both deep and high, most debate is predetermined, but in the famous debate on nuclear weapons in February 1983, for example, the superiority of the anti-unilateralist speeches seems to have done much to sway a Synod which had been thought likely to have gone the other way.

As with most important sessions, the character of the nuclear debate was emotional but polite. Where MPs tend to stick either to details of policy or to partisan insults, Synod members like to make large speeches in the name of holy things. Canon Paul Oestreicher, a familiar figure at the Synod and on the international pacifist circuit, spoke of the need for "holiness" and (hinting comparison with Greenham Common) the "women who went all the way to Golgotha with Jesus".

Emotional appeals of this sort



## 'Runcie has admirable qualities without achieving greatness'

Dr Runcie is extremely well suited to the current ideal of an active archbishop. He is extremely well-organised with a strong competitive urge which drives him to enormous effort. The approved phrase to describe Dr Runcie's archbishopric is a "listening leadership". There is no doubt that this works better than a deaf leadership. And it is also true, as one of the archbishop's former staff points out, that "you need myopia to be a visionary".

Dr Runcie is not a visionary and that makes life at Lambeth Palace easier. If Dr Runcie is a man who successfully combines many admirable qualities without achieving greatness in the parts or the whole, it is sensible for him not to aspire to heights which he has no hope of attaining. Dr Runcie has neither the originality nor the arrogance to plunge the Church into a period of precipitate change. He is very keen, for example, that liturgical experiment should cease. He has launched a number of eloquent defences of the Book of Common Prayer and he is worried by the division of practice and doctrine produced by so much liturgical variety.

are assured of a good reception in the Synod, but the surest path to success in debates is to adopt a tone of humble moderation. Indeed there is a special adjective for it, "eirenic" — meaning peaceful, conciliatory, vaguely holy — which is constantly used in the Synod as the highest term of praise. It was predictable that, once the Bishop of Salisbury's unilateralist motion had been rejected, the Synod would look for some compromise. It duly adopted the amendment moved by Dr Hugh Montefiore, Bishop of Birmingham, and described as "eirenic" by Dr John Habgood, Bishop of Durham (now Archbishop of York), which forswore the first use, but not the

possession, of nuclear weapons. An affair which reveals the limitations and characteristic behaviour is the matter of the remarriage of divorced people in church. At the Synod of York in July 1981, the Bishop of Winchester moved a motion in response to the diocesan synods which declared that there were times when a divorced person whose husband or wife was still living should be allowed to remarry in church.

The motion was approved but, as so often in the Synod, without any real agreement about the issues involved. Did the Synod think that the first marriage had to be rendered null before the

A FAITHFUL FOLLOWING?					SUNDAY ATTENDANCES			
					1973	1980	1983	
					1,410	1,240	1,201	
CHRISTMAS*					EASTER*			
1962	1973	1980	1983		1962	1973	1980	1983
1,893	1,720	1,807	1,818		2,347	1,584	1,732	1,668
CONFIRMATIONS								
1902	1912	1922	1932	1940	1953	1962	1973	1980
198	220	218	179	144	155	182	100	98
BAPTISMS								
1902	1912	1922	1932	1940	1953	1962	1973	1980
590	558	528	410	375	399	432	305	286

All figures in 1,000s

\*201,900 of these were infant baptisms, which represents 33.9% of all live births in England 1983.

\*Communicants. Source: Statistics Department, Central Board of Finance, Church of England.

Church could conduct a second marriage? Apparently not, but nor did it think that people had any automatic right to a second (or third, or fourth) church marriage. All the same, the Synod pressed ahead and in July 1983, it approved one of the various options for remarriage procedures which the Synod's standing committee had proposed. This recommendation, known as "Option G", left the final decision in each case to the diocesan bishop, but asked the parish priest and the couple involved to fill out various forms which would go before a committee and the bishop himself. The bishop's decision would be final and the couple would pay a fee for the service which would be non-returnable even if their petition was unsuccessful. In November 1983 the final stage of the process necessary to make Option G law was passed and the Synod congratulated itself.

At every stage of this process, many of those who voted for it were uneasy, and yet did so out of a curious feeling that the Synod should do something. It is amusing, for instance, to follow the pronouncements of Dr Habgood. In 1978, when Bishop of Durham, he opposed any form of remarriage which distinguished between people. In 1981, he warned that "any decision to go forward with the remarriage of divorced persons would, I believe, be deeply divisive and would lead to very different disciplines being exercised in different dioceses, and I think this would be highly undesirable".

But in November 1983, when he was by this time Archbishop of York, Dr Habgood, after repeating his complaint that the Synod of 1981 had never agreed to the principle that marriages should be dissolved, and saying of Option G, "I simply cannot imagine, the clergy of the Church of England going through this procedure for any length of time..." nevertheless insisted that the Church should go ahead despite its "foolish procedure" and "make it work honestly".

Sure enough, Option G came to grief. In between the Synods of November 1983 and February 1984 it was discussed at meetings of clergy (the people who would have had to work the scheme) of almost all the dioceses, and rejected overwhelmingly by almost all of them. Dismayed by this, the House of Bishops produced a revised proposal for the February Synod which, not surprisingly, gave rather more power to bishops than Option G had done.

Like Option G, it insisted on restating the Church's teaching, contained in Canon B30, that marriage is lifelong, and yet devised a procedure for second marriage. It also refused to lay down criteria for remarriage, so the problems of "pastoral" discretion remained. Indeed, the Archbishop of Ipswich, who carried through an amendment insisting on a lack of criteria, actually argued as follows: "If the criteria were clearly known, people could truthfully say, 'We fit into the criteria.' Yet in your heart, you, as the parish priest, might be thinking, 'This is not the right couple to be married-in church.'" In other words, the "heart" (which could easily be no more than the whim) of the parish priest should supersede any rule.

Without enthusiasm, the Synod permitted the house of bishops' proposals to go ahead. But as the dioceses discussed, more and more came to reject the proposal. Thirty-two dioceses rejected them against 12 accepting. The bishops were forced to drop their regulation.

The Synod's solution was highly characteristic of modern Anglicanism — bishops should be allowed to permit clergy-

men who wished to do so to remarry divorced, no clergyman being forced to remarry a couple against his will.

The Synod, of course, is attacked from all sides. In sections of the press, it is thought to be dangerously left-wing. Among its radical members, it is considered stodgy and unvisionary. In fact, however, it is not the political position of the Synod, nor its uninspiring quality, which are its most dangerous characteristics.

Only one important theme runs through the work of the Synod centralization. The fact that so few people know what the General Synod is, or care to know, suggests a form of government extremely distant from most church people. And yet the Synod takes advantage of that distance to expand its scope. In matters of worship and doctrine, in the organizing of parishes, the training of priests and the spending of money, the Synod has changed the Church dramatically and acted in favour of itself.

Extracted from *The Church in Crisis* by Charles Moore, A.N. Wilson and Gavin Stamp, published by Hodder & Stoughton on September 15 at £5.95.

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## Inscrutable royals

China's one billion people regard Britain's Royal Family with a mixture of wonder and ignorance. If informal surveys are any guide, "Ah, Elizabeth", exclaimed a Shanghai cab driver, who professed to know a great deal about the Queen's forthcoming visit to the People's Republic. "She's the British Prime Minister, isn't she?"

Many Chinese appear to be aware that women currently play a major role in governing the United Kingdom and a large number of them are also familiar with pictures of Charles and Diana from television news reports and the country's developing general-interest magazines. But most have only the faintest notion of who the Windsors are or exactly what they do.

The average Chinese in one of his country's major cities tends to regard Britain as a curious amalgamation of democratic and monarchical institutions, though Britons as individuals are known here for their sense of fair play and love of sport.

Such benign attitudes towards things British have not always prevailed in China. For most of the 20th century, Britain's colonial role in China was lumped together with Japan's imperialist designs. While these sentiments largely faded after the communist takeover in 1949, a popular Chinese movie of recent years, *The Burning of the Summer Palace*, has kept them alive by recounting the Anglo-French destruction of the opulent Yuan Ming Yuan palace in Peking 136 years ago.

So it was with a mingled sense of excitement and dread that a foreign visitor, while browsing in the central book store of Yichang (pop. 40,000), a former British treaty port along the Yangtze river in Hubei province, picked up a

The role of the British Royal Family is under scrutiny by the urban Chinese

paperback with a cover painting of the Prince and Princess of Wales with a horse and bearing the Chinese title *The Marriage that Dazzled the World*. The 163-page book, translated into Chinese, is a reprinting of an American book published in 1981.

In it Diana is called "a child of our generation, from a broken home... beautiful, gentle, everything a princess should be". Of Charles the book observes: "The Queen came across the English edition of this book in a Xian bookshop. Being in an ancient imperial capital of the east (Xian was the capital city of the powerful Tang dynasty) I

behaved like all mothers, punishing her son when naughty and spanking him when he was rude to the servants."

In an afterword the translator, Deng Zhunfeng, says: "I felt it was a coincidence of history to discover a book about the lives and loves of a western royal house."

"Great Britain, which is also called the empire which never sets [sic], is one of the oldest countries in Europe... England is still one of the few monarchies in the modern world and the Queen of England is the supreme ruler. As a Chinese I am entranced by the history of my people and have a desire to understand the emperors of each dynasty in Chinese history, and love to hear about the goings on within the palace of the feudal emperors. What is the inside of the British royal house really like?"

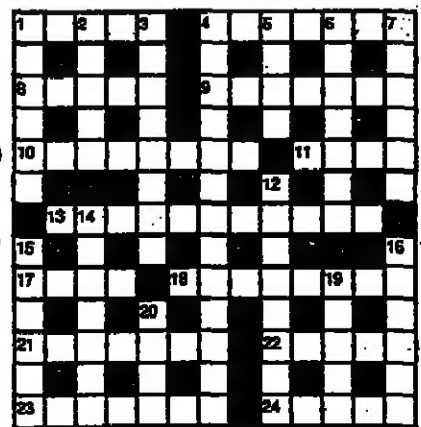
Robert Grieves

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3 Intermittent (8)  
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5 Skin aperture (4)  
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DOWN  
1 Reciprocal (6)  
2 Tank (5)  
3 Intermittent (8)  
4 Monogolism (5,8)  
5 Skin aperture (4)  
6 Struck (7)



7 Angry speech (6)  
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### TOMORROW

Congregations and the clergy: why they just hang on to what they've got

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# Searching for the new fatherland

Fathers suddenly seem to be playing a central role in the family, sharing the chores along with the joys of the children. Libby Purves, in the first of a series, asks how accurate is that image — and finds a picture of confusion

Few things shake a man up more comprehensively than the news that he is to become a father. Even an eagerly planned embryo can floor him utterly. "I had to sit down when she told me", said one. "Then I thought, I ought to do something. Turn into a father. But I didn't know how."

It is not surprising that he felt so lost. No important social image is so blurred and confused as that of the father. On the one hand, ancient notions of power and wisdom cling around the word: God the Father, Father Time, Paterfamilias.

On the other, the prevailing cultural cliché which has grown up in this century is of "Dad" as a lovable but inept stumbler: anxious Mr Pooter, getting it wrong with his son Lupin in *Diary of a Nobody*, bespeckled buffoons on comic postcards, working-class dads in sitcoms who skulk in the garden shed to escape domesticity, and the amiable middle-class powerlessness of Hunter Davies in the television series *Father's Day*.

And that's the positive side: 1986 man is also bombarded by assertions from the feminist left that he is not necessary at all, and he must be slightly depressed by the rising divorce rate. After all, any "civilized" divorce involving children and maternal custody is, by implication, a statement that someone in it did not believe that a full-time father is a priority.

But help is at hand. Cutting through all this confusion comes the shining image of the New Father: the man who is there at the birth, who "bonds" with his baby, bathes it, changes nappies, is not afraid to express his tenderness or push a buggy. He may even swap roles with his wife and let her get back to work.

The image fades a little as the children grow bigger (indeed, a recent sociological study of role-reversed couples showed that half the families had reverted to a traditional pattern within two years). But in the first flush of parenthood, these new men certainly fling themselves into it. Indeed, the divorce boom and the New Fatherhood have formed an odd alliance to produce a uniquely modern figure: the man who leaves his first wife and teenage children (having been nowhere near the birth and never changed a nappy), then marries a much

**'Male tenderness towards children was not invented in the year 1970'**

younger woman and goes enthusiastically into the birth-bath-and-potty routine. Many a balding figure now haunts Mothercare in his lunch-hour to the secret fury, no doubt, of his ex-wife. Fashions have undoubtedly



Oh, my Papa: images of fatherhood, from fancy postcards to Michael Maloney in the TV drama, *What if it's Raining*

changed in fatherhood recently, but it would be an arrogant mistake to think — as some writers have implied — that male tenderness towards children was invented about 1970. For a start, the changes have been largely concerned with birth and babyhood.

As the child gets older, some of the thrill wears off and most fathers are out all day; fathering becomes a less intense experience, diluted by work and weariness; and it could be claimed that after the first two years much of the New Fatherhood has levelled off to something very much more like the old sort.

As Charlie Lewis, of Reading University, points out in his dispassionate study

*Becoming a Father*, neither the myth of the aloof and uninvolved father of old, nor the hype about the involved modern dad, actually holds up in the face of research. One researcher, Lummis, collected the oral history of an East Anglian fishing community from 1890-1914: the received wisdom being that fathers in such working-class communities "tended to be brutal, drunken, and aloof from their families — like Walter Morel in D.H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*". In fact, Lummis's study showed that the fathers in that community were very much participant, concerned members of the household.

Going back further, you have William Cobbett writing

his *Advice to a Father* in 1829: Cobbett moved to the country and worked at home because he thought a child should have a father in sight; if friends asked him to stay without his children, he did not go.

Turn back further still and you find — as Christina Hardyment did in her history of childcare, *Dream Babies* — the refutation of the arrogant modern notion that parents used to care less intensely about their babies in the dark centuries of infant mortality. She cites one Puritan father, Cotton Mather, who wrote in his diary during the measles epidemic of 1646:

"Betwixt 9h and 10h at Night, my lovely Jerusha Expired. She was two years and

about seven months old... I beg'd, I beg'd, that such a bitter Cup as the Death of that lovely child, might pass from me..."

So let us not pretend that it is us, the Me Generation, which invented paternal tenderness and tears.

It may be partly true, though, that we have had to re-invent them. Periodically, men retreat into machismo. Two savage wars, with tough adult male companionship, have probably dulled the conventional British man's perceptions of his own tenderness. And Freud did not help a lot, either: Hardyment points an accusing finger at a succession of 20th-century baby-care books which have

marginalized fathers either fearfully pointing them out as a source of future neuroses — with a child "carrying with him to the end of his life the tags of infantile jealousy and fear" — or else brusquely relegating Dad to the role of untrustworthy nurserymaid. Charlie Lewis found (although he points out that

**'Most fathers are assistants rather than partners in family childcare'**

there is not much research on fathers because researchers work office-hours) that even today, for all the brave talk of New Fatherhood, "All but a few are assistants, rather than partners, in the business of childcare".

To have an "assistant" father rather than a full partner may be a drawback for working mothers, who end up with two jobs instead of one-and-a-half; but if we are just talking about fathers vis-à-vis their children, it may not matter all that much. There is a school of thought which says that they are essentially different from, and complementary to, mothers. Some psychologists consider that the father's role is to represent a safe halfway-house between the security of mother and the challenge of the outside world. Fathers play rougher games, have louder voices.

The child psychologist Tom Crabtree, even though he writes for *Cosmopolitan* magazine and is self-confessedly in the business of counselling up the New Man, admits that "I have this picture of man-the-hunter, trooping off in single file to kill bison, while the women sit at home in a family group. Then I see the men, flitting off on the

commuter train, leaving the family group behind. I'm afraid they all look pretty well-adjusted to me."

Progressive though he is, Crabtree observes men as natural competitors, rather than sensitive sharers. He sees no evidence of any great revolution in fatherhood and sex roles having taken place. "Oh no. Boys do fashionable domestic things at school like cooking and sewing, but they are not told that marriage and children are for keeps. We need a job specification for fathers; even now, too many men don't understand properly what the deal is."

Good family life sorts out inequalities; with luck, two parents complement one another. But what about the single-handed father? The 1981 census totted up 205,860 lone males with dependents. Sue Slipman, of the National Council for One Parent Families, reports that these men are around 10 per cent of one-parent families, and comments that they have the advantage financially: "Society enables a man to continue working, in a way that it does not provide for mothers. Neighbours rally round and the father will normally be able to earn enough to keep on the family home."

However you switch and swap, there still seem to be two roles to play in a child's life: one of them reassuring, one challenging and gay. Perhaps if there is any point at all in the concept of New Fatherhood, it is that couples feel more free to take turns at both.

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WEDNESDAY

Old or young, what is it that makes a good father?

## Learning the loneliness of the long-distance writer

The latest book by Meira Chand again looks at the problem of cultural barriers. Her work is the product of her own unsettled life



Stranger in a strange land: "born outsider" Meira Chand

electronics export business. "I was a London art student one day and in the middle of rice fields the next", she says. "I was terrified, depressed, thrown off balance in every way and the worst thing was the lack of communication."

Meira made an effort to know her neighbours but in those days, travel from Japan was restricted, the economic miracle hadn't got off the ground and a foreigner seemed a strange creature.

The Japanese would come into her home and allow her to talk to them in broken Japanese but were too self-conscious to invite her back. "The only friends we had were among the Indian community", she says, "so I took on two new cultures at once". They moved to Kobe when their daughter Anjali was three. Meira got a job at one of the international schools and enrolled her children in the American school. "They wouldn't have been accepted in a Japanese school", she says, "but anyway I wouldn't have put them

through that rigid educational system." She was beginning to build a life when her husband's family asked him to come home to Bombay.

"It was like coming out of solitary confinement straight into a 'rugby tackle'", she remembers. "I was catapulted into a vast communal family, all very loving and affectionate but with all the in-fighting and gossiping a large family entails. It was horrendous but underneath it all, I felt the awakening of something, a spiritual discovery of the Indian part of me which, I realized, I'd rejected. There was no way I could express that, except in writing."

She was in India for five years and she wrote and wrote. "Just as it was all taking off and I was beginning to tell a few stories, we had to go back to Japan."

Meira feels that she has always lived between different spiritual, social and cultural worlds and had difficulty bridging each gap. "But it is not all negative. I've survived. I'm writing. In the end it has all been positive."

Her books have been translated into almost every language except Japanese. "I'm totally unknown in the place where I'm writing. I think I'd been a man it would have been different. The position of women in Japan is very inferior and I am both a

woman and a foreigner, without any position of authority."

Chand blames Japanese women for the awfulness of Japanese men. "It is up to women to teach their sons to respect women", she says. "No Japanese man will take any notice of his wife but he does not dare disregard his mother. Even young men at universities will phone their mothers to ask if it's cold enough to put on a sweater."

She comes to England at least twice a year and stays in her Chelsea flat, but she's prepared to follow her husband around the world or be left alone while he travels. "My husband is an Indian and was brought up in the Eastern way, so I've had to concede to those ideals while building my own life. He has changed over the years, too, and become more supporting and proud of what I do."

Where would Chand choose to live if she had the choice? "My instant reaction is to say I'd be happy here in England, but after all these years of total rootlessness, I wonder if I could settle. I do miss Japan when I've been away. It's been my home for 25 years and there are many things I love. Any child of mixed blood grows up with tremendous feelings of duality."

"Most of my adult life I've lived in alienated circumstances. The only place where any welbeing of all these different worlds begins, the only place I can see what has been assimilated, is at a typewriter. That's the place where I become whole."

Shirley Lowe

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The Painted Cage is published by Century, price £10.95.

## Ferried off the future

As I crawled through the road repairs on the M1, the thought of the Shamrock Restaurant on the B & I Liverpool-Dublin ferry seemed like the rainbow's end.

I craved its speciality — overdone steak, chips, peas and half a tomato with pink edges — more than anything in the world, especially more than I wanted to be stuck outside Northampton with every chance of missing the boat, the restaurant and the nuns queuing up outside the duty-free.

After a while, however, the red and white witches' hats disappeared from the fast lane and I whizzed down to the Liverpool docks in plenty of time for the 10.15pm sailing. But horrors awaited. The car ferry had been fitted out with what a former American ambassador to Britain called refurbishment and the effect was of a once homely middle-aged woman who had decided to try out false eyelashes and now looked a perfect fright.

Instead of the Shamrock with its banquettes and mock-tweed coverings looking like a provincial Irish hotel cast adrift, there was Tuskar Restaurant done up to the nines with decor — room dividers with wavy tops, space-age lighting and, worst of all, a serve-yourself arrangement



PENNY PERRICK

Just like an office canteen.

"Chef will look after you", I was told but there was little chef could do but point his spoon at metal containers of limp broccoli, ancient looking joints and bright orange croquette potatoes. An apologetic air hung over the place. When I asked for mineral water, the waiter explained miserably that it wasn't Perrier but "only Ballygowan", which is Ireland's own designer water and markedly superior to any other.

I was allowed wine with my pretensions dinner but not a whiskey until the ship sailed — even though liquor

was clearly being drunk in the adjoining bar.

There was a time on the night crossing to Dublin when students with backpacks, priests returning to their parishes and families over on a visit to elderly parents sat around on deck, produced a couple of guitars and went through the whole repertoire of Irish folk songs. Now the area is set out like a shopping mall with signs directing you to the Rockwell Disco and the cinema. Not a song to be heard; only the stewardess's voice coming over the megaphone directing people to the Suparest Lounge, although this was once just the room containing the Pullman seats.

My chief worry was that I would find Ireland as turned up as a B & I boat but, when we docked the next morning, it was clear that it wasn't. Cows still munched alongside the road to the west, coffee was still served in a pitch-dark lounge in Ballinacree and, when I went shopping, the cost of my purchases was still written down on a handy scrap of paper and laboriously added up — correctly, too, which is more than can be said for electronic cash registers.

I think the Irish may be the first people to have seen the future and decided that it doesn't work, and to have wisely hung on to the past.

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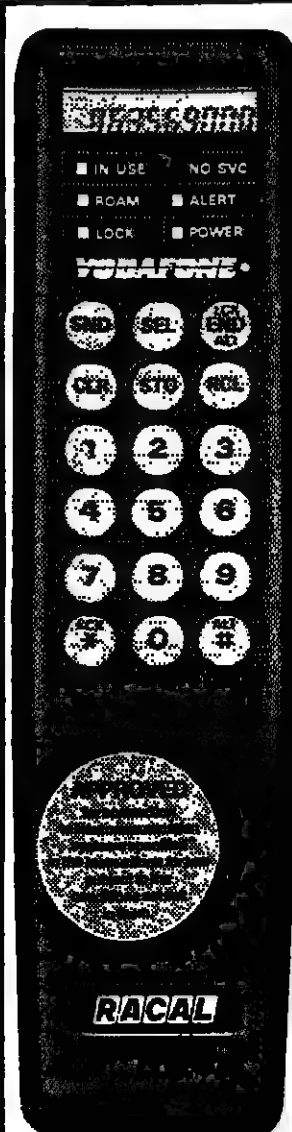
ASA Ltd., Dept. C, Brook House, Torrington Place, London WC1E 7HN.

## TALKBACK Unhelpful inquests

From Mrs Pamela H. White, Stoddard, Lancaster.

For more than 25 years I have been counselling parents and offspring in Peter Barnard's situation (August 27) and I am amazed at the naivety (and cruelty) of parents who suddenly gain an interest in the finer details of their child's course of study after the results have been released.

On the day the GCE O level results were published, I had difficulty in coping with distraught parents. Left alone with a 16-year-old for a few minutes, the problems and difficulties can be identified and resolved, alternative discussed and a future action planned. Parents who go on and on about how disappointed they are about Johnny's results do nothing to help, and the trauma for the young person is made worse. Success in GCE O levels is not necessarily an appropriate answer for everyone — indeed, many successful careers commence with failure at this stage in life.



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## Spitting on the image

The satirists behind ITV's *Spitting Image* enjoy conjuring grotesque portraits of others but how would they take to an expose of their own failings? Not well, it seems. John Lloyd, producer of the series, threw a wobbly when he read the draft of journalist Lewis Chester's forthcoming *Tooth & Claw*, the *Inside Story* of *Spitting Image*, which reveals that puppet-maker Roger Law once became so disgruntled that he attacked Lloyd in a hotel bar. Chester also claims damagingly that Lloyd at one time wanted to be a co-producer to Esther Rantzen and confessed to a TV producer: "I've always wanted to be famous." Lloyd tells me: "When I read the draft I thought it must be a parody. The portrait of me as an elegant public schoolboy turned 'naughty mandarin' is not at all my self-image. I've never wanted to be famous." Only, it seems, the absurdity of a satirist squealing about his treatment has prevented his making the matter beyond a gentle word with the publisher. Faber, in *Spitting Image* style, has ignored him and publishes next month.

## Driving seat

David Steel takes on an exciting freelance job this week: test-driving the soon-to-be-launched Jaguar XJ40 up the glens and round the lochs of remotest Scotland. He will be one of the first people outside Jaguar to put the car through its paces, and his verdict will appear in the pages of *Autocar* magazine. The boy wonder likes fast cars. Driving from Scotland to London in the late 1970s, I recall, he was stopped for speeding. An understanding constable accepted his excuse: he was in a hurry to see Jim Callaghan to set up the Lib-Lab pact.

● The British Museum has just acquired a primitive Madagascar house, made of straw and rock, in preparation for an exhibition on the island this November. The only problem is that the thing has arrived in kit form, and no one at the museum knows how to assemble it.

## Gloves, please

Two years after the GLC's arts chairman, Peter Pitt, said it was time that London's South Bank hosted some genuinely working-class pastimes such as snooker and judo, the unthinkable is about to happen. The Queen Elizabeth Hall, venue for the London Mozart Players and the André Previn Music Festival, is to echo to the sounds of the ring-side. During the early hours of September 28 it will screen, by satellite from Atlantic City, Donald "Cobra" Curry v Lloyd Honeyghan fighting for the world welterweight boxing title. Thus, less than six months after taking over, the wickedly elitist South Bank Board will have filled the QEH with precisely the kind of customers that Peter Pitt wanted.

BARRY FANTONI



"I had no idea she was a Lowry collector"

## Wait and see

An explanation reaches me for the delay in finding a new Bishop of Oxford. Speculation is rampant in dog-eared circles that neither of the two names put forward by the Crown Appointments Commission at the end of May was acceptable to Mrs Thatcher. It is more likely, I understand, that the post — one of the most influential in the Anglican communion — has already been offered and turned down. Sources in Oxford say the Bishop of Kensington, Mark Santer, said no, perhaps because of his commitment to the Anglican Roman Catholic International Commission. Santer this weekend refused to comment. Now, doubtless still mindful that the Prime Minister would welcome a conservative counterweight to the Bishop of Durham in the General Synod, the appointments commission is being forced to meet again.

## Cash crop

The great British public has come to the aid of Les Atwell and John Case, the luckless Somerset farmers who fell victim this summer to a hippy convoy's invasion. Television pictures of a tearful Atwell surveying his trampled crops provoked an outcry, and donations poured in from all over the country. The two farmers have shared a £2,076 cheque which will cover about 80 per cent of their legal fees and the cost of damage. Life has evidently returned to bucolic normality for Atwell. When I first phoned yesterday he was out tending his sheep; when I called back, he was diverted from speaking to me by an unexpected delivery of straw.

PHS

After the Karachi and Istanbul outrages, Robert Fisk explains the killers' aims; Gerald Frost (below) analyses changing US policy

# Why retaliation won't work

Nicosia The principal aim of the Middle East's latest hijackers and killer squads is to shock the world into violent retaliation for their deeds, to involve the western powers — or Israel — in an operation of such devastating consequences that the whole delicate structure of peace talks and moderation in the region is destroyed.

So far, the murderers at Karachi and Istanbul, presumably working for the renegade Palestinian Abu Nidal, are on their way to achieve their ends. They have already brought forth a pledge of revenge from Shimon Peres, the Israeli prime minister, concern among the Italians that the Americans are again going to bomb Libya, and editorials on both sides of the Atlantic demanding "massive military retaliation". That is precisely the gunmen's aim.

The equation is quite simple. There are more than enough desperate men — most of them Palestinian — among the wretched camps of Beirut, Sidon, Tyre and in the suburbs of Damascus and Amman to send on such terrible missions. Ever since the Palestine Liberation Organization was driven from Beirut after being surrounded by the Israelis, the suicidal killers have been an inevitable development.

The battle of Beirut in the summer of 1982 was the last opportunity the Palestinians were given to fight for their cause against the Israelis. When that ended in failure, the radical Palestinians were bound to take their guns into the airport departure lounges, the vulnerable American airliners that circumnavigate the globe and, most awful of all, into the places of worship of their own fellow-Semites.

It is, of course, a natural emotion to call for revenge. Why should those who sponsor such atrocities not be punished? The past 38 years in the Middle East, however, suggest that history does not always share the same precepts of natural justice. Indeed, it is difficult to recall a single instance when the principle of retaliation produced anything more than further bloodshed.

Year after year, Israel has

retaliated for the attacks made upon it or upon its citizens by Palestinians. It has carried out hundreds of air raids on Lebanon, made punitive raids into villages and towns, crossed more than 2,000 miles of Mediterranean sea to bomb the PLO's headquarters in Tunis and even staged two full-scale military invasions of Lebanon to rout out what Menachem Begin in 1978 described as "the evil weed of the PLO".

The Israelis presented all these operations as proof that military retaliation works; but as a deterrent it has failed. In the years before Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 its air force regularly bombed the Palestinians in the Bekaa Valley and at Damour and Sidon. The invasion that followed cost thousands of lives — including those of more than 600 Israelis — but today the Israeli air force is back again, routinely bombing the Palestinians in the Bekaa and in Damour and Sidon, as before.

The Arabs, and some Israelis as well, ask a simple question: What was gained? As preventive assaults, designed to delay Palestinian attacks, they may have had limited success. But as a policy, they have proved hopeless — even if the western world is still encouraged to think otherwise.

The moral argument about the retaliatory policy is more complex. If a nation wants to retaliate for the slaughter at Rome and Vienna airports last Christmas, it

finds that one of the gunmen claims he wants to retaliate for the massacre of Palestinians at Sabra and Chatila. Indeed one of them said he was in Chatila at the time of the killings.

Yet Sabra and Chatila were themselves the work of pro-Israeli Lebanese Christians who wished to revenge themselves upon Palestinians who had attacked and murdered in their mountain villages and who contributed to the political situation in which the Christian president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, had just been killed.

The Palestinians had attacked those villages because they saw the Christians as allies of the Israelis who now occupied their land in the West Bank and Gaza and — in many Palestinian eyes — in the Israeli state itself. They were still outraged by the much earlier massacre of Palestinians by Menachem Begin's Irgun at the village of Deir Yassin in 1948. The Jews of Palestine remembered earlier atrocities by Arabs.

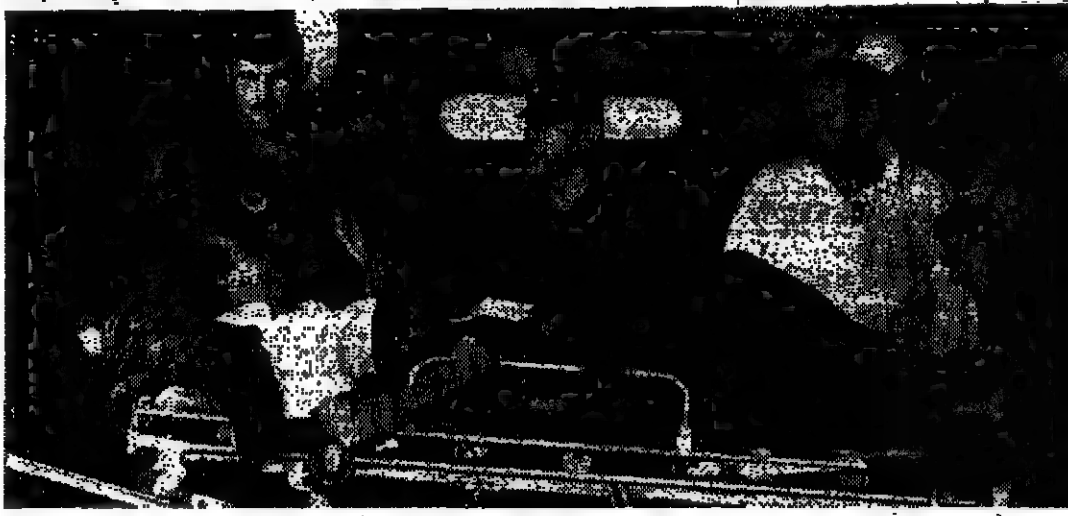
The cycle goes back even further. But it can end only if one side or the other can carry out a final, all-embracing retaliation which will correct all past wrongs; and that, the Arabs say, is not going to happen. The murderers at Karachi and Istanbul realize this almost as much as those who control them, be they the followers of Abu Nidal or the still darker intelligence services — for there are many of them within each Arab state — in

Libya, Syria, Iran or elsewhere.

In the end, the West is likely to reduce the number of such atrocities by still further security measures and by catching those responsible before rather than after they have committed their crimes.

The real battle against the gunmen, however, must inevitably be waged by their own people. It is the Palestinians who will ultimately have to crush the Abu Nidals of this world. To do that, they will need credibility and support from the West. They will need a political settlement which accommodates the aspirations of the Palestinians — whether or not they are PLO supporters — as well as of the Israelis. To refuse them this is one of the aims of Abu Nidal's killers; which is why they want to see the policy of retaliation continued.

The Americans believed they were entitled to bomb Libya last April as a result of alleged Libyan involvement in the West Berlin disco bombing. To the Arabs so opposed to America, however, the lesson was different; in their eyes, the Tripoli air raids proved that the Americans had accepted their own declaration of war. And that war is now on, a conflict without apparent end, and of cruel and fearful dimensions. A further raid on Libya, or a bloody retaliatory strike by Israel, is likely to provide proof to the cruel men behind these deeds that they have been successful.



Terror victims. One of those injured when hijackers opened fire on board the Pan American airliner at Karachi arrives at Frankfurt in a US Air Force transport plane. Below, an old man killed with 20 others as he worshipped in the Turkish synagogue. Do these responsible hope to provoke a violent response?

## Can we expect Reagan to ask us first?

What impact would renewed American action against Libya have on US-European relations? As President Reagan hears the report of his special envoy, Vernon Walters, on his talks last week with the Nato allies, it is instructive to examine how Europeans reacted last April to the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi.

Their reactions corresponded to an emerging pattern of relations between the US and Europe, the significance of which only Mrs Thatcher among European leaders showed signs of glimpsing.

The judgement of most leaders and opinion formers was that the bombing was further evidence that America compacts itself in such a way as to endanger itself, its allies and world peace generally. The view is overlaid by disapproval of the crudities of US foreign policy, and of its alleged lack of historical and cultural perspective.

Marked traces of such an attitude could be found in a little reported speech on July 15 by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in which, without naming the US, he warned of the dangers of "abuse of strength", "strong-arm tactics" and "over-reaction".

The apologist in Europe for US policies generally asserts that displays of anti-Americanism will encourage American anti-Europeanism. In particular, they say anti-Americanism will help to produce American isolationism, which in turn will fuel the anti-Americanism which helped bring it about.

This argument has been well rehearsed. It is recognized even by some critics of the American bombing of Libya, though there is no evidence that public opinion has understood the dangers likely to arise from a recasting of American strategic priorities. There is no public recognition of these dangers because no major public figure has attempted to describe them with any cogency. They are the kind of subject about

which one doesn't talk in front of the children, for fear of causing unnecessary anxiety.

The argument expressed above is, normally couched in terms which suggest that America, having been frustrated and opposed by ungrateful and ambivalent allies, will retreat behind the boundaries of Fortress America.

However, there is a pattern of events going back at least to the invasion of Grenada in 1983 which suggests that events will take a quite different course. This gives reason to suppose that America might indeed, for a period, become isolated in the sense of lacking reliable allies, but not, it should be stressed, in the sense of becoming introverted, regionally-fixed, parochial or too weary with an incomprehensible universalist want to play any active or interventionist role in it.

The phenomenon of an America that is both extrovert, interventionist and isolated may be new, but it is something which Europe may have to learn to contend with. It is an outcome that may ultimately force Europeans to face up to hard choices that in many instances they have preferred to ignore.

In the case of Grenada, and of last year's interception of the Egyptian airliner carrying the Achille Lauro hijackers, as well as the bombing of Libya, America acted alone, although in the last instance it enjoyed British assistance. In the cases of Grenada and the airliner interception, many of those originally hostile have changed their minds (a British minister came as close to admitting an error of judgement over Grenada as pride permits).

The lesson that Reaganite America is likely to draw is obvious. Even when the allies can space that a common Western interest is at risk, their advice about how to proceed may amount to no more than a tedious irrelevance and nuisance. It may be better not to seek it in the first



place. If the US action succeeds in its objectives, much European opinion will be won round; if not, it must be accepted that risks are inherent in such endeavours.

Having finally discovered that it is better to be respected than to be liked, America is evidently much less impeded or discouraged by lack of European support. Moreover, having diminished the force of the oft-made charge of military incompetence by the success of its actions in Grenada and Libya — evidence of which, it is true, may not yet be judged to be conclusive — the US has demonstrated its ultimate faith in Machiavelli's dictum that good armies have good friends. It has also shown its awareness that armies that are slow to the field are likely in the end to have inconstant friends or no friends at all.

The lesson which American public opinion may be drawing of course goes far beyond the response to terrorism. Since March 1983 when Reagan launched his Strategic Defence Initiative project (Star Wars) on an unsuspecting world, America has been wooing, urging, persuading and cajoling allies over the case for ballistic missile defence. The benefits in terms of practical support have been very small. Although the consequences of the

recent pattern of American intervention should not be exaggerated, the likelihood is that America will now be highly selective about the advice it seeks and more doubtful about the value of consultation. It may also display a more differentiated response to its allies on the basis of friendship given in extremis.

After all, if America had insisted on a united European response to Libyan terrorism, it would not even have received British assistance. Where denied support for its objectives it will be increasingly prepared to act alone in direct defiance of its allies' wishes.

Europeans have long complained that America does not understand the complexities of European politics. The ability of European political elites to understand the changes taking place in American attitudes, and the implications that may flow from them, will be a test of European judgement. In any event, in its new mood of lonely, if confident, assertiveness and independence, America shows evidence that "isolationism" may take a very different form from that about which we have heard so much.

Gerald Frost is director of the Institute of European Defence and Strategic Studies.

## I'd rather have some whiskers

So if Archer so much resents the time required for shaving (and he reckons — one and a half working weeks) why does he not simply stop? Because, he might reply, he has no desire to look like Santa Claus all the year round.

But here, I think, we have arrived at the nub of the matter: to be clean-shaven is seen to be natural and normal, but as we all know it is only natural to the female (who, for self-evident reasons, is seldom referred to as being clean-shaven), and it is seen to be normal only because most men spend 10 minutes a day removing the natural growth in order to emulate the female complexion.

If the larger proportion of women in the country suddenly started rubbing their faces with

hair restorer, it might strike one or two of us as bizarre, but the reversal of the process in men is seen to be perfectly usual — indeed, desirable.

Many men resent the time spent on shaving each day, as they do the pain incurred to a sensitive throat by the raspings of an electric razor, followed by the teaming application of astringent and expensive unguents ("balm") — to say nothing of the threat to life itself if using a blade. But this daily ordeal must be endured if "normality" is the end in sight. A bearded man, of course, is quite regularly interrogated as to why he grew the thing, or as to what he's hiding; or if he has ever considered shaving it off; or if it makes him hot (no one ever asks if one's hair makes one hot).

The truth is that a beard is one of the few things in life that may be achieved by doing absolutely nothing. One does not grow one; one simply gives up the battle of keeping it at bay. The rest just happens. It is then just trimmed from time to time, along with one's hair — an approach not dissimilar to gardening: lawns and shrubs are cut and pruned to the desired length, and not torn up by the roots at the first sign of life.

Nor is the bearded man vain enough to stare at himself in a mirror for 10 minutes every morning, while hurting his face; he has better things to do with his money than buy razors and lotions. And he will never even run the risk of appearing stubbly at the breakfast table, nor — as the day wears on — displaying five o'clock shadow.

Why Jeffrey Archer goes on with it all, I really can't imagine. After all — Shakespeare didn't.

Joseph Connolly

Anne Sofer

## Matching Eton and Jarrow

How — looking ahead to the Britain of the 21st century — do the independent schools see their role? I can imagine four common answers, depending on the traditions and philosophy of the particular school.

Preserving academic excellence, some will say, stressing high standards, endeavour, keeping the lamp of learning alive. Others, keener to emphasize pluralism, diversity and freedom, will talk about giving parents a choice.

A third answer will concentrate on educational innovation, new challenges, new courses. And a fourth will reply in terms of the needs of the personality of the maturing adolescent, of the school as a caring society with certain values which it hopes to pass on.

It is not possible to quarrel with any of this. And having visited a number of independent schools recently, I would concede without carping that many of them mean what they say, work hard at it, and produce good results.

So let me go on to another question. Is there any reason why all of this should not be available even to children whose parents can't pay, or who don't do well in IQ tests?

That, I will be told politely, is really two questions. To the first, most independent schools now fall over themselves to insist that they would positively welcome more bright children from poor social backgrounds. They will tell you about their bursaries, and about the son of an unmarried office cleaner who has just got a scholarship to Oxford. After all, isn't that what the assisted places scheme is all about?

To the second part of the question there is usually a long silence, and then a regretful reply. Yes, of course children of all abilities need these things, but... well, so far as their particular school is concerned they do not really have the necessary expertise. But of course they have the greatest admiration for their colleagues in the comprehensive schools who are struggling in very difficult circumstances...

Now I cannot help wondering whether the founders of these independent schools would have been satisfied with this reply. Many of them were the educational pioneers and innovators of their time. Seeing a crying need to light beacons of knowledge and understanding in a dark wilderness of ignorance and illiteracy, they worked night and day to keep the fires fed. They did not see themselves as marginal.

So let me return, and rephrase my original question. Are the independent schools interested in helping to solve the educational problems of our time?

What those problems are has become almost a matter of consensus: the poor attainment of all

but the top 25 per cent; the disinclination of the majority of children to continue with their education beyond the statutory leaving age; the alienation, lack of confidence and misery of large numbers of adolescents; the fact that we have become a multi-racial society without facing the implications of that fact.

Conventional wisdom within the state sector is that the independent schools have nothing to offer towards solving these problems. At its crudest it could be summed up in the slogan: "Keep Out, You Schools!" Understandable though it is, it is precisely this attitude that has let the independent schools off the hook all these years. My own judgment would be that although they have managed to insulate themselves from most of the problems, they do have expertise which could make a significant contribution.

After all, they have had the benefit, which the state schools have not for the past seven years, of stability, continuity, enough books and equipment, small classes. It would be a disgrace if they had not developed new skills and insights into the processes of learning. Don't some of them feel tempted to have a go?

In fact, of course, many erstwhile independent schools are now in the mainstream, and making an important contribution. I can think of a local example — started over 100 years ago by a pioneer of girls' education, later absorbed by the London County Council as a grammar school, and then in 1976 becoming one of the first "mini" comprehensives, at a time when the pundits were saying (as, alas, they still are) that such a thing was a contradiction in terms. And there are independent schools that do want to share the problems of the state sector; that admit a comprehensive intake and take special trouble with disturbed and difficult children. Some of these have in the past hovered on the brink of applying for voluntary-aided status.

Falling-rolls and financial constraints have made these possible overtures irrelevant in recent years, but a national drive towards better relations between the two sectors might revive them.

Peter Newsum, former education officer of the Inner London Education Authority, recently suggested in a deceptively jolly article in the *Times Educational Supplement* that our problems might be resolved if all schools were to become voluntary-aided, with the status of both independent and county school abolished. All schools would be autonomous, non-selective and accountable finally to their governors rather than the local education authority... and non-fee-paying. The author is a member of the SDP national committee.

moreover... Miles Kington

## Taking spin on the jury side

Nowadays sports writers have to know as much about the law as about sport, but we believe we are the only column employing a full-time legal reporter to bring you details of current sports trials. Today, an extract from an exceedingly interesting cricket case.

Vic Didley, the England Test batsman, claims he was wrongfully given out during a recent county match and is suing umpire Len Pileley for wrongful dismissal. Yesterday Len Pileley took the stand.

Prosecution: Your name is Leonard Pileley?

Pileley: Yes, and there are six balls to come.

Prosecution: Thank you. You are an umpire by trade?

Pileley: Being an umpire is not a trade. It is a holy calling, beyond good and evil, concerned only with the search for truth.

Prosecution: Very like being a barrister, perhaps?

Pileley: Not from what I have seen in this court. (Umpire) You look hot by the way. Like me to take your jersey for you?

Prosecution: No, thank you. Now, on the 18th June you were umpiring in the match between Bensonshire and Natwestshire, were you not?

Pileley: Yes. It was a cool afternoon, with not many spectators, and Bensonshire had declared at lunch for 197 for 3. Lunch was a cold chicken salad with rather unpleasant cream from a bottle, followed by rhubarb tart. At 1.52 play recommenced, and Vic Didley came out to open the Natwestshire innings.

Prosecution: You have a remarkably good memory, Mr Pileley.

Pileley: I have to. When I retire from umpiring, I hope to make a living as an after-dinner speaker on the cricket club circuit, telling racy sporting anecdotes.

Prosecution: Like Fred Trueman?

Pileley: Not as long as his.

Prosecution: Now, we have reached the point where Mr Didley has arrived to face the first ball. Could you perhaps describe what happened next?

Pileley: Yes. Phil Didley came up for the first delivery, and I yelled "No ball!"

Prosecution: Why was that?

Pileley: He had forgotten to give me his sweater to hold. That counts as disrespect to an umpire.

Prosecution: And the next ball?

Pileley: The next ball was a good-length long hop which Didley tried to slash for four, succeeding only in giving it a tickle; he was caught by the wicket keeper and I gave him out.

Prosecution: How did you know he had touched the ball?

Pileley: I could hear it.

Prosecution: But surely you could not hear such a small noise above the screaming of the appealing fielders?

Pileley: Nowadays the fielders do not actually make a noise, while appealing. This is dubbed in later by the television technicians.

Prosecution: Well, how could you hear such a small noise above the shouting of the crowd, the colourful Caribbean calypso chanting of the West Indian supporters and the sickening racist slogans of the English cricket fans?

Pileley: You must be thinking of a Test match. At a county match all you can hear is the sighing of the spectators and the moaning of the English selectors.

Prosecution: I see. Now could you perhaps tell us what sort of equipment a modern umpire has to have with him?

Pileley: Well, apart from all the hats, coats and sweaters, and the six stones to count the balls with, we have to have light meters, humidity meters, pocket barometers, wind gauges, walkie-talkie radios and first-aid kits. Not to mention heavy-duty chronometers.

Prosecution: And geiger counters?

Pileley: Since Chernobyl, yes.

Prosecution: The weight of all this equipment must be considerable.

Pileley: It's very heavy, yes.

Prosecution: Very noisy, too.

Pileley: Oh, yes. Always clicking and ticking away.

Prosecution: And yet you expect this court to believe that, bent over as you were, and deafened by the sound of your own equipment, you were able to hear a tiny click twenty-two yards away? I submit to you, Mr Pileley, that you heard nothing of the sort!

Pileley (breaking down): Oh God, it's true! I haven't been able to hear anything for years! I've been bluffing all along! I... I... I appeal against the light! This court-room is far too dark to continue!

Judge: Appeal overruled.

(After this sensational development, there is more to come tomorrow, when Vic Didley himself takes the stand.)



ig Eton  
arrow



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

## THEY MUST NOT SUCCEED

General Vernon Walters, President Reagan's special envoy in the campaign against international terrorism, set off rather too soon on his European tour. Last week the Old World allies were shivering with apprehension over what the Americans might do next. This week he might have found them more receptive.

The tragic end to the Karachi hijacking and the cruelty of the massacre in Istanbul have happened just when the world seemed to be staging something of a recovery from this disease of the later Twentieth Century. That it should have suffered a relapse will come as no surprise. The ruthless fanatic, careless of his own survival, is a difficult organism to eradicate or even deter. But one can make life difficult for him and we have clearly not yet made it difficult enough. What is to be done?

One thing that governments should not do is to lose their way in an orgy of recrimination and dissent. This is sadly what has happened in the wake of both events this weekend. That the Pakistani authorities have not yet perfected their counter-terrorist techniques was obvious from the moment that the hijackers boarded the plane. Nor can the authorities look back with any pleasure on what followed thereafter.

Similar doubts surround the decision of the Pan American crew to abandon ship, thus immobilising their Boeing and stranding the terrorists — but at the cost of further destabilising the situation. Airlines like the Pakistan army and Karachi airport need to look at their tactics again.

To draw up precise "do's" and "don'ts" for crises which never quite repeat themselves, is however to attempt the near-impossible. The method of attack by the terrorists this time differed from that of most of their predecessors, the hijackers driving across the tarmac disguised as security men. Security measures at airports need to be comprehensive but the minds of those in charge need to be flexible.

Moreover, for all the tragic consequences of the crime, the Pakistani government and the Pan Am crew ensured at least that the gunmen failed to achieve their main objective. That kind of determination must remain the central characteristic of any counter-terrorist policy. Criticism of the kind heaped upon Pakistan by Mr Rajiv Gandhi at the summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Harare, is therefore destructive and unhelpful.

Meanwhile in Jerusalem yesterday the Israeli Cabinet broke up in disarray, divided by the murders in the Istanbul synagogue, at a time when they should be united. If the coalition allows itself to be split by a crisis of this kind it is awarding the terrorists half the victory they crave — and if the faltering Middle East peace process is halted for similar reasons — their triumph is total. In the end the only way to beat the gunmen is to ensure that they do not succeed.

This is not to argue the case against retaliation should Israeli intelligence identify those responsible. But the difficulty of doing that is notorious.

Even if it succeeds in doing so a government has to locate its quarry or punish its hosts to deter them from offering shelter. The case for carrying out an operation which is less than surgical is always more questionable. Colonel Gaddafi has insisted on his innocence. He would not be — but in this instance most people believe him. The assumption that the hand of Abu Nidal lies behind one if not both of the outrages raises questions about the indirect responsibility which must be borne by Syria among others — despite a newspaper report yesterday that the Syrians were expelling the Americans act against Syria? These are complex issues at a time when Washington is once more trying to stitch together the threads of a Middle East peace process.

One thing needed is a more coordinated approach against terrorism by the Third World. Terrorism is not confined to the under-developed countries, as this country knows to its cost. But it is their less sophisticated security screens that terrorist find easiest to penetrate. Most countries need each other in the campaign against terrorism and there should be much greater co-operation between them. If the Non-Aligned Movement in Harare had spent more time discussing this instead of losing themselves in their anti-American rhetoric or listening (admittedly without much pleasure) to the strident Gaddafi, they might have won more friends and influenced more people — and had a better conference too.

## TIME TO ACT ON TOBACCO

The British Medical Association has published what it claims is new evidence to show how the tobacco industry is recruiting new people to smoke through advertising. A case of stating the obvious? Not if we are to believe the tobacco industry, which has long claimed that advertising enables competing cigarette companies only to bid for each other's market. All the varied advertisements for food, it says, do not increase food consumption, so why should cigarette advertisements lead to more people smoking — particularly when the industry has contracted by 28 per cent?

It would be extremely difficult to sustain the industry's case that advertising has no effect on children. The Office of Population Census and Survey shows that while more adults are giving up smoking, an increasing number of teenagers are starting. Although the tobacco industry puts this down to the fact that more youngsters admit to smoking than used to be the case, it has confessed that they are responsible for seventy million pounds of their sales. No market should be allowed to encourage new young customers to start a habit that could lead to their destruction.

The International Advertising Association claims that advertising bans lead to no significant change in tobacco consumption, and that few children start smoking because of advertising. However the

most recent evidence from Norway suggests otherwise. In 1975, before a total ban was imposed on cigarette advertising, 42 per cent of boys aged 13-15 had already started to smoke. Ten years later after the ban, this figure had fallen by 14 per cent. Although it was followed up by a major government health education programme in the schools, the ban did have an effect. This is not to say that cigarette advertisements are the only reason why children smoke. But they do encourage social acceptability of a product that will kill about one in four of those regular users who smoke 20 a day.

Whenever the industry makes an agreement it ingeniously finds a way of bending it. Banned from linking smoking to sporting, healthy scenes in its advertising, the industry sponsors certain sports to provide these links on television. Last year the number of televised hours of sport which was sponsored by the tobacco companies rose from 322 to 363. Despite the best intentions of the BBC, the number is continuing to rise. The industry has said that it will sponsor only sports with an older profile than football. Leaving aside the fact that the Football Association has said it turned down the offer of cigarette sponsorship, 46 per cent of all 7-15 year-olds watched the 1985 world snooker final which was sponsored by Embassy.

Cigarette advertisements

"in close proximity to and clearly visible to schools" are banned. But the "Project Smoke Free" group can still cite examples where the tobacco industry is breaking this rule. The industry claims that it is doing all it can to discourage children from buying cigarettes through its own campaign, which is costing it a million pounds a year. Yet they have refused to agree to a ban on advertising at the point of sale, where there are many advertisements without even any government health warnings.

With this sort of record it is difficult to enter into any more voluntary agreements with the industry. At the very least the government should quickly respond to the calls for a more effective means of monitoring those which exist. It is not enough to wait for breaches to be reported.

But in the face of overwhelming medical evidence that smoking can kill, the time has come for tougher government action altogether. It should seriously consider implementing a ban on cigarette advertising altogether and ending the industry's sponsorship of sports. When 90 per cent of smokers start the habit while they are children, it is difficult not to believe that some of the extra £30m that the tobacco industry now spends on advertising is not earmarked for the younger generation.

## RIGHTS AND WRONGS AT THE UN

The treatment of human rights by the United Nations will be debated at an important meeting in Geneva today. Recent events suggest that it is not before time.

Earlier this year the UN cancelled the annual session of its Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for largely economic reasons. It fell victim to the cuts compelled by the organization's financial position — following the United States' declaration that it was trimming its own contribution.

The decision was made in the face of international protest. Despite its unwieldy title, the sub-commission's conference every August in Geneva had become the main forum within the UN for discussing the abuse of human rights and criticizing the governments responsible. It performed a very valuable function.

Today's meeting has been organized by a group of non-governmental organizations which have brought together most of the people who would have taken part anyway. Besides the human rights business on the agenda, the

participants (from America, Canada, Senegal, China, Romania, Argentina, Yugoslavia and most of the West European countries) will debate ways in which to improve the treatment of human rights as an issue within the UN.

They deserve some success. Over the years the sub-commission has been able to curb government excesses in various parts of the world and has given some protection (albeit extremely limited) to individuals. Its influence has been behind international agreements on torture and has brought the "disappearances" in Latin America, together with the appalling abuses of indigenous minorities and children, to public attention. Most important perhaps, it allows individuals to protest against persecution, directly to an international audience, over the heads of their own governments. Obviously this has not made the sub-commission universally popular.

Today's meeting may appear to be an argument for the privatization of the United Nations. Non-governmental organizations have rescued a vital piece of international

machinery when their governments have failed to do.

But it would be too easy to let governments off the hook in this way. The sub-commission is important because it provides the only place within the UN where governments and people can meet on a more or less equal footing. A forum of this kind can operate in the end only through the UN. In this respect the sub-commission is very different from UNESCO — where rhetoric about human rights has not been tempered by the realism and scepticism of ordinary people.

The Geneva meeting will try to find ways in which to strengthen the UN's human rights machinery. It will try to find ways in which to give a louder voice to individual experts and non-governmental organizations and in which to combine the organization's development work and human rights concerns. These would indeed be solid achievements. But the meeting should first try to ensure that the UN and its member governments are prepared to guarantee the future and independence of existing human rights machinery — if only by shaming them into doing so.

## Answers for 'Thatcher's children'

From Mr George Racc  
Sir, Because many people distrust polls like the one you commissioned (September 1-3) and are uncertain about the conclusions one can draw from them, you have published an explanatory editorial (September 4). You confirm that a certain small number of young people are not interested in politics or politicians. With commendable frankness you then reveal that this so-called apathy "is nothing new".

The poll has not brought to light any revelations; certainly not any for which Mrs Thatcher can be blamed. Farther on, with the same admirable honesty, you confirm that "the overall picture of Britain's youth as revealed by The Times survey is full of blank spaces".

Is it not high time that the paper ceased commissioning and publishing polls which reveal nothing new except many blank spaces? Or do you need a survey in order to blame the Prime Minister?

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE RACC,  
7 Wellington House,  
Eton Road, NW3.  
September 4.

From Dr A. D. King  
Sir, It is significant that your survey of "Thatcher's children" made no reference to the world outside Britain, particularly that part of it on which Bob Geldof channelled their interests and attention last year. Had it done so, the survey would have found that the young (not surprisingly) are idealistic and find it far easier to recognise the real facts of world poverty than the uncertain confusion of issues at home.

"Thatcher's children" are conscious of belonging to a global culture which your survey has chosen to ignore.

The party that presents a convincing account of the relationship between rich and poor in the world economy and of the role of Britain in that relationship will have the support not only of many new voters but of many old ones as well.  
Yours faithfully,  
A. D. KING,  
Oakwood Grove,  
Leeds, West Yorkshire.  
September 4.

From Mr Nick Room  
Sir, Michael McCarthy's series on "Thatcher's children" is very interesting and well written. But to conclude, as he does in the article of September 2, that the Labour Party has not attracted the "punk vote", seemingly on the basis of one respondent, is surely inaccurate?

I do not profess to know the political leanings of punks so I am not in a position to comment authoritatively, but the article appears to do so without any substantive evidence.  
Yours faithfully,  
NICK ROOM,  
The Mount,  
25 Mapperley Street,  
Nottingham.  
September 2.

From Mr R. V. White  
Sir, The recent series on "Thatcher's Children" provides little comfort for those concerned for the future of democratic government in Britain. The absence of a charismatic leader to galvanize the commitment and participation of the younger voter may, indeed, be disturbing. What is more worrying is the fact that the British education system appears to have produced a generation of potential voters imbued with such a spirit of lassitude and an attitude of cynicism towards a political system which depends upon their participation.  
Yours faithfully,  
RONALD V. WHITE,  
108 Kendrick Road,  
Reading, Berkshire.  
September 4.

## Totally improper

From Mr Michael Bucky  
Sir, As a carpenter I venture to disagree with Countess Anthea's assertion (August 30) that the Imperial system of measurement is redundant.

For distances of less than a metre, when accuracy to a half-millimetre is often required, I use the metric side of my tape measure. For greater distances I find the Imperial system more convenient and easier to remember with its combination of whole number and fraction.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL BUCKY,  
77 Fleetwood Road, NW10.

## Killing of Cossacks

From Count Nikolai Tolstoy  
Sir, John Grigg's review (August 23) of my book *The Minister and the Massacres*, is more fair-minded than most and it is a relief to find a commentator actually prepared to examine the central evidence. However, his explanation of Macmillan's motivation far exceeds anything he attributes to me in the realm of speculation.

He asserts that Macmillan acted as he did because he regarded it "as both expedient locally and essential for the future of Europe that good working relations should be established with the Russians". In consequence Stalin withdrew support for French and Italian communists, so "his part

of the deal for the return of the Cossacks". There is not a jot of evidence for the existence of such a deal. Moreover, it seems that Mr Grigg has not fully thought through the consequences of his theory. Are we really expected to believe that Macmillan obtained guarantees of Soviet non-intervention in France and Italy in exchange for the illicit handover of some two or three thousand White Russian émigrés?

The decision secretly to include the Tsarist officers among the prisoners to be repatriated was settled in Keightley's headquarters without any means of making contact with the Soviets or Whitehall, at a time when higher command possessed no knowledge of the Cossacks' surrender. Thereafter it required a spec-

From Mr G. C. Awe  
Sir, You make much, justifiably, of your articles on "Thatcher's children", aged between 18 and 25. The impression given is that their vote could be significant in the next general election. But this will not be the first general election for all of them. Half of them had the vote in the last general election. What was their significance then?  
Yours respectfully,  
G. C. AWE,  
Luton,  
Swindon, Wiltshire.  
September 2.

From Mr B. W. Jenner  
Sir, I was surprised and disappointed that the MORI survey used in Michael McCarthy's report on "Thatcher's children" (September 3), asking which two or three of a dozen groups of people they had the most respect for, failed to include the clergy.  
Perhaps they were supposed to be classed under "social workers". Nevertheless this was a pity because the result might have given a further clue to what has produced the cynical attitudes rife among the young generation. Surely clergymen are still regarded as influential members of our society.  
Yours faithfully,  
B. W. JENNER,  
School House,  
Magdalen College School,  
Oxford.  
September 3.

From Mr Craig Burrows  
Sir, I read the article on "Thatcher's children" and would like to thank you for conveying some of our feelings to the general public.

I am 21, unemployed, married, and, believe it or not, I do not work in the "black economy". I spent one year working as a volunteer in a children's home in the Philippines Islands. On my return to England I worked as a watchman until I was made redundant. Tomorrow I attend an interview in the hope of gaining a job to go to college.

I want to work, but where is the work? I would like to continue my education, but the chances are I will get another polite letter stating, "We regret..."  
Yours sincerely,  
 CRAIG BURROWS,  
62 Whitcliffe Grange,  
Richmond, North Yorkshire.  
September 1.

## Battle against weeds

From Mr Hugh Brogan  
Sir, I recently spent a week touring Denmark. One of my pleasantest memories of that pleasant country is of the wild flowers that grew in great abundance at the side of all roads, great and small. It struck me then that if a country farmed so intensively and so dependent on agricultural produce as Denmark could afford this amenity, so could we; so my sympathies are all with Mr Holland (September 2) in his onslaught on Mr St John (August 28).

Yours faithfully,  
HUGH BROGAN,  
1 Heerley Close,  
Cambridge.  
September 2.

## Why visa move is deplored

From Mr Peter Calvoressi  
Sir, If the Government cannot organize immigration at Heathrow competently (report and leading article, September 2) it should reorganize it there and not remove it, at considerable expense to foreign parts, where it will be out of sight and beyond the jurisdiction of English courts.

This measure is not an attack on illegal immigrants. It is an attack on all those coming here from five particular countries who are deemed a nuisance simply because they are numerous and black.

It reflects equal discredit on ministers who have devised it and on those who, we are told, had qualms but have not had the guts to resign on what is a matter of principle, however disguised as administrative readjustment.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER CALVORESSI,  
1 Queen's Parade,  
Bath, Avon.  
September 3.

From Professor James Coveney  
Sir, The introduction of a visa system to regulate the entry of persons from parts of the Third World who wish to come to Britain for genuine reasons may be justified. It is to be hoped, however, that such persons will not be subjected to excessive delay in obtaining their visas.

Unacceptable delays have been reported to us in the delivery of visas to bona fide students coming to Britain from Third World countries. One case involves a doctor from South Yemen, living in Cairo, who was due to attend an English-language course in Bristol, starting on August 4, prior to following a medical training course at Bristol University Faculty of Medicine.

He was informed by the British Consulate in Cairo two weeks before the course began that his visa would be issued after two to four weeks' delay. His visa has still not been issued and he has missed the entire course.

There is no justification for this country to adopt the unfriendly and nerve-racking procedures of certain other countries.  
Yours faithfully,  
JAMES COVENEY, Director,  
Middle East Centre for Higher Education, Ltd.,  
40-43 Fleet Street,  
4th Floor, EC4.  
September 2.

From Mr Colin J. Marshall  
Sir, If the Indian Government consider that the introduction of visa controls by the British Government will cause a damaging rift between our two nations, why do they insist that all British travellers to India require visas?  
Yours faithfully,  
COLIN J. MARSHALL,  
64 Windy Arbour,  
Kenilworth, Warwickshire.  
September 4.

## Identifying babies

From Mrs M. H. Brighouse  
Sir, When my second son was born at the maternity wing of Southport Infirmary 51 years ago I took some red nail varnish with me and painted one of his toenails before he was taken into the nursery, where all the babies went in those days.

There was therefore no chance of mixing him up with any of the other babies (reports, August 30, September 1).  
Yours etc.,  
M. H. BRIGHOUSE,  
Fidlers Patch,  
38 Romany Road,  
Oulton Broad, Suffolk.  
September 3.

## Fall of the bowler

From Mr Antony Randle  
Sir, College porters, showground stewards, Orange marchers, Morris dancers, all may still be crowned with bowlers (letters, September 1), but never a vicar among them.

Clerical brows have supported strange headgear: collegiate squares, High Church birettas, modest black trilby hats for the inferior, toppers with bootlaces for the superior, the Gentle Shepherd, the Haigh hat, the Bishop Andrews, the Canterbury cap. I have seen all, but never have I seen a clergyman wearing a bowler.

Perhaps it is because I have not moved enough in the company of the Northenders; but I remember Dr Mascall's ultramontane Anglo-Catholic priest who observed while I wear buckles on my shoes and sport a furiola.

## ON THIS DAY

SEPTEMBER 8 1870

The Franco-Prussian war appears to have surprised many. On July 14 a leading article, entitled "All's Well that Ends Well", concluded that "Europe has thus been spared the spectacle of a great public crime". The following day France declared war. A few weeks later, with the French defeated at Sedan, Napoleon III's Empire replaced by the Republic, and the siege of Paris beginning, there were two Times correspondents in Paris alone, as well as a military expert. Our Roaming Correspondent was the English-born Vicomtesse de Peyronnet.

## SKETCHES FROM PARIS

(FROM A ROVING CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 6  
It is very difficult to gauge the temper of this people — to know whether they mean to persist in war or not. They are full of impulse, and their impulse is one thing today, another tomorrow. Today they seem to show a firm front; but last night a spectator would have laughed to scorn the notion of a fight or an attempt at fighting being made by the Republic. The Republic was so delighted with the Republic and so disgusted with the Imperial Government that two ideas, and two only, seemed prominent in their mind. One was that every relic of Imperial rule should be swept away — everything which had the mark of the "N" upon it. All over Paris they were knocking down every "N" and every Eagle, and paying little heed to the architectural destruction which might be committed in the process. The Parisians have a wonderful taste for initials. Everything useful or ornamental must be initiated. You cannot look into the window of a jeweller's shop without seeing that half the trinkets form initials. Rings and lockets, bracelets and pendants are but the precursors for an initial. And it seemed as if the renovated Republicans would disclaim all complicity in the war because it had upon the face of it the fatal initial, "N." That was one set of ideas which a spectator seemed to make sure of. Then there was another current which could not escape notice. The Republicans believe that their Republic never to catch on — that America will surpass them, then, that Spain will come to the rescue, that a Republic will also be proclaimed in Italy, and that Germany, too, is Republican at heart. Read the *Soleil* of last night, and see if anything can be more wonderful. It is a specimen of the rest. It declares that heroic means have been discovered for the salvation of France — something to terrify Prussia as well as every European monarchy. In proclaiming the Republic they say, "We have saved France. How so? Because in 1848 the Prussians fraternized with the Republican enthusiasm of France, and they will do so now in 1870. They will lay down their arms; they will quit the French soil, King William will return to his Augusta, and 'our Fritz' will have to look to his hereditary rights. There is something appalling in such madness."

Today their aspect is much firmer and more dignified. They are seriously preparing to withstand the enemy. Whether they have any chance of success is another matter — but, at least, they are getting their powder ready. Every hour the wreck of MacMahon's army is pouring in, and we are in all the tumult of hasty preparation. It is very odd to see the tired and travel-stained soldiers pass by. They march without order, their feet drag along the ground; there is no longer that elasticity of step which characterizes French troops. Poor fellows, they have for the most part escaped from the disasters of Sedan, and rally instinctively on Paris, reaching the capital goodness knows how, but very weary and downhearted. . . . But they [the Republican Government] will make peace fast enough. They have assumed the Government to save the country and to beat the enemy. They have the will to fight, but they have not the energy to do so with an exhausted encirclement, with a discomfited army, and with divided councils. On Sunday there is the delirium of delight, the people are so delighted at the change of Government that the disaster to their arms goes for nothing — a bagatelle scarce worthy of a thought. On Monday the delight tones down, but the people show an immediate disgust of everything on which the Imperial seal has been set. They knock down the medals, or pictures of medals won at the International Exhibition, because they bear the effigy of the Emperor. It is a wonder they do not throw their coats into the melting pot because it bears the image and superscription of Caesar. It is evident that it would not take much to make them disown the war because of the Imperial hand in it. But no, they cannot do that, because it would be a confession of weakness. . . .

## Language mix-up

From Mr Oliver Henry  
Sir, Mr Connolly (September 3) simply has to be right about the linguistic mix-up which is a new European language rapidly forming. Only a couple of weeks ago, in the course of booking a double room in a hotel in the charming lakeside resort of Neustadt-Tribschen, I was asked: "Wünschen Sie grand lit français?"  
Yours faithfully,  
OLIVER HENRY,  
1 Butternere Gardens,  
Alresford, Hampshire.  
September 3.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**BALMORAL CASTLE**  
September 6: The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) and Mr Denis Thatcher have arrived at the Castle.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP had an audience of the Queen this evening.

September 7: Divine Service was held in Cathie Parish Church this morning.

The sermon was preached by the Reverend James Weatherhead.

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
September 7: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this evening opened the XIV International Congress of Microbiology at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester where Her Royal Highness was received by Her

Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Greater Manchester (Sir William Downward).

Afterwards, The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips attended a reception at the University of Manchester for those participating in the Congress.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
September 6: The Prince of Wales arrived at Dyce Airport this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight from the Sir John Riddell, Bt, Mr Victor Chapman, Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Anderson and Surgeon Commander Ian Jenkins, RN were in attendance.

A memorial service for Mr Clifford Mollison will be held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, at noon on September 10.

### Forthcoming marriages

**Mr M. J. Birtles**  
and **Miss L.C. Dougherty**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. eldest son of Mr and Mrs J.R. Birtles, of Hadley Wood, Hertfordshire, and Miss, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs E.D. Dougherty, of York.

**Mr M. de Planta de Willems**  
and **Miss H.J. Prestidge**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Count and Countess de Planta de Willems, of Rome, Italy, and Hilary Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs L.T. Prestidge, of Ingatstone, Essex.

**Mr C.H. Hirst**  
and **Miss S.L. Petherick**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. eldest son of Mr and Mrs J.R. Hirst, of Hutton Buscel, North Yorkshire, and Sara, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A.J. Petherick, late of Plymouth.

**Mr H.F.R. Marsh**  
and **Mrs M.J. de Grey**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. son of Mr and Mrs Gilbert Marsh, of St John's Wood, London, and Miranda, daughter of Mr and Mrs A.J. de Grey, of Linton, Kent, and Mrs Patricia Meredith-Hardy, of Bembridge, Isle of Wight.

### Births, Marriages, Deaths and In Memoriam

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND IN MEMORIAM**  
24 to 26th Sept (minimum 3 lines)  
Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:  
**THE TIMES**  
4th Floor, Victoria Street  
London E1 6DX  
or by telephone (01-493 3000)  
Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.00pm Monday to Friday on Saturdays between 9.00am and 12.00pm. (01-493 3000 only). For publication the following day by 1.30pm.

**FOURTEENTH MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS**  
on Court and Social Page 19 a fee of £100 is charged.  
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**BIRTHS**  
**BALMORAL CASTLE** On September 2nd at Balmorall Castle, to Rose (nee) and David, a daughter, Cecily Anne, a sister for Harriet and Mark, a daughter, Ellen Patricia.

**BIRMINGHAM** On August 31st at St Thomas' Hospital, Worcester, to Patricia (nee) and John, a daughter, Eleanor Rose.

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**RUBY ANNIVERSARIES**  
**ANDERSON** - WESTMINSTER William and Jean were married at St Columba's Church, Harlow North, New Zealand, on September 7th, 1946. Present address: The Lodge, Howe Green House, Howe Green, Harlow.

**DEATHS**  
**BARKER** On September 6th in Hereford, after a short illness, Leo Kenneth Barker, aged 86, he is survived by his wife, Elizabeth and several children. Burial at Hereford Cathedral, 10th September at 10.30am. Family flowers only.

## Clifford Longley Impasse over natural law

Two expert committees of high standing have just begun a serious re-examination of the theology which underpins the moral teaching of the Church of England. In an argument which has been dominated so far by politics and practicalities, this re-examination may be useful, at least in clarifying what is at stake.

It never was a very happy prospect for the Church of England to be going down this road by majority decision when there was no consensus, even about the nature of the disagreement.

One such committee is the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission (ARCIC), which has just completed a plenary meeting at Llandaff. It is no secret that the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, was pressing for a joint theological study with the Roman Catholic Church which would deal with the underlying issues, and would have liked a separate body from ARCIC to handle it.

The ARCIC's brief from the Roman side is to study the ecumenical implications, rather than the doctrinal ones, of the fact that ARCIC appears to have decided that the doctrinal points will have to be studied anyway, otherwise the ecumenical questions cannot be answered. In other words to decide how relations between the two churches are affected by the ordination of women in the Church of England is first necessary to decide what fundamentals, if any, are at stake. And that opens the door.

The second committee has been set up by the House of Bishops of the Church of England as a result of the July debate in the general synod. The bishops agreed to take all the vexed questions under their wing, and to report back in February - a report which may well turn out to be a holding operation.

Just as ARCIC finds it cannot answer the inter-church questions without studying the primary issues, so the House of Bishops appears to have decided similarly to consider the internal Church of England controversy.

In order to say how and whether parts of the Church of England with women priests could co-exist with parts without them, it

also has to consider what fundamentals, if any, are at stake. The House of Bishops has at its disposal the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission (ARCIC), which has just completed a plenary meeting at Llandaff. It is no secret that the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, was pressing for a joint theological study with the Roman Catholic Church which would deal with the underlying issues, and would have liked a separate body from ARCIC to handle it.

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## OBITUARY MR DUDLEY FROY Noted test and racing driver

Dudley Froy, who died at his home in Tucson, Arizona on September 4, at the age of 81, was a British-born test and racing driver who broke many records at the peak of his career in the early 1930s. Froy won races in cars as varied as the monster 21-litre Benz, the five-litre Delage and the 1.1-litre Riley.

Born in London, he began his association with motor sport as a mechanic at Brooklands, and became a driver in 1927. In that year he won the Brooklands Suburban Motor Club 50-mile race in a Wolseley 11.5mph, an authoritative victory which drew attention to his qualities. He repeated this victory in the following year in a Bentley.

Lack of financial backing prevented him from pursuing a career as a Grand Prix driver, but he went on to break many records and gained a reputation as an outstanding test and development driver. He was, however, successful in the 1,000cc class of the 1931 German Grand Prix, which he won, driving a Riley. This was

the more remarkable, as Froy picked up his car from the works at Coventry, drove it to the Nurburgring track in the Eifel mountains, won the race which was run in wet and hazardous conditions, and then drove the car back home again.

Froy was a member of that select company which held the Brooklands 130mph badge, lapping the track at that speed in a Bugatti in 1934.

His racing career was virtually over by 1935, but he continued to test cars, and in 1947, went to the United States as a representative of the Lea Francis motor company, in Los Angeles. Later he moved to Arizona where he helped to set up racetracks in both Phoenix and Tucson.

His last race was in 1952 when he broke shoulder and arm bones in a crash at a stock car track in Des Moines, Iowa. Froy was a versatile all-rounder who, during his racing life in Britain lived for Brooklands, making his home close to the track.

He is survived by his wife, Betty Ann, and two daughters.

**M DANIEL FIGNOLE**  
M Daniel Fignole, whose brief term as President of Haiti lasted 19 days in May, 1957, died recently in Port-au-Prince. He was 71.

Pierre Eustache Daniel Fignole was born on November 12, 1914, one of ten children of an impoverished farm labourer. The young Fignole himself worked on a farm until he was old enough to go to Port-au-Prince, where he passed through the Lycée National and the Lycée Technique.

After graduating, he taught mathematics in a secondary school. He later widened his interests to political economics, and organized his first political movement, the Peasant Workers' Union. This was an immediate success, and in August, 1946, he was appointed Minister of National Education.

He did not, however, see eye to eye with President Estime Dumarsais, and was gaoled for 17 days.

Four years later, he was elected a national deputy for the Social Democratic Party, but was again arrested, this time on the orders of President Paul Magloire.

On his release, after three months, Fignole quickly rose through the ranks of the party to become its head, drawing

his support from the poorest of his countrymen.

Towards the end of May, 1957, after a turbulent six months during which the country saw as many presidents, Fignole, at the age of 42, was sworn in as provisional president with the promise of "free and honest elections".

It was a short-lived taste of power. Nineteen days later, he was ousted by General Antonio Kerekou (who was in turn replaced by Duvalier) and sent into exile.

Fignole was a tall, slender, ruggedly handsome man with an engaging smile. He was a persuasive orator, both in Creole, the language of the educated minority, and in French, the language of the masses.

There was a touch of the mystic in his political thinking, and his speeches were replete with references to his followers as "my mobs" - mobs who, when they were seen to sweep out of the capital's slums and roll everything before them, were known locally as "Fignole's steamroller".

He returned from exile in February of this year with a view to standing for election again as president.

**MR NORMAN SUTTON**  
Mr Norman Sutton, Britain's wartime "weather man", the Dover journalist who provided national newspapers with such of the information about the weather as was permitted by war regulations, died yesterday, at the age of 90.

Born in Dover on January 11, 1914, he started on the old Dover Times, at half-a-crown a week in the days before the First World War. He joined the East Kent Regiment, the Buffs, shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, and served in France where he was wounded.

In 1919 he joined the Dover Express, where he spent the rest of his journalistic life. When war came again in 1939,

regulations forbade the publication of news about the weather in general, as it might have assisted German bombers.

But with the Germans on the French coast after 1940, reporting of conditions over the English Channel was allowed, and as the man on the spot, in Dover, Sutton provided the front-page "Weather in the Straits" items, which were a feature of the front pages of most national newspapers.

He spent the last fifteen years of his career with the Dover Express as its editor, retiring in 1964.

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### Marriages

**White, of Purley, Surrey**, Father R. Salmon officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Ruth Tiffin, Nicola Kubicki, Miss Joanna Whelan, Miss Johanna Lawlor, Mr Iain Staunton was best man.

**Mr J.N.E. Behrens**  
and **Miss S.T. Brett**  
The marriage took place on September 6, at St Andrew's, Sonning, of Mr James Behrens, youngest son of Mr and Mrs William Behrens, of North Yorkshire, and Miss Sally Brett, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Brett, of Harpenden, Hemel-on-Thames. The Rev Christopher Morgan officiated, and Mr John Behrens was best man.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, and the reception was held at the home of the bride.

**Mr C.S. Hoag**  
and **Miss L.J. Longley**  
The marriage took place on September 6, at St Andrew's, Sonning, of Mr Christopher Hoag, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Hoag, of Blackheath, and Miss Laura Longley, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Roger Longley, of Orchard House, Cockham Vile, Surrey. The Rev James Vokes officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Antonia Salt, Charlotte Elwood, Elizabeth Parry, George Chichester and Paul Dewhurst. Mr James Haning was best man.

A reception was held at Orchard House and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

**Mr G. Visc**  
and **Miss J.A. Cooke**  
The marriage took place on Sunday, September 7, at St Mary's Church, Longworth, of Mr Giles Visc, elder son of Mr and Mrs Alan Visc, of Shortland-by-Sea, Sussex, and Miss Jane Cooke, daughter of Mr and Mrs Cooke-Yorborough, of Longworth, Oxfordshire. The Rev William Sykes officiated, assisted by Canon H. Stuart.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Laura Dawkins, and Flora Robert and Rosalind McLachlan. Mr Julian Gifford St Lawrence was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

**Mr N.P. Whitshaw**  
and **Miss T.A. Arnold**  
The marriage took place on Sunday, September 7, at the Holy Trinity Church, Binsted, between Mr Nicholas Paul Whitshaw, eldest son of Mr Michael Whitshaw and Mrs Geraldine Whitshaw, and Miss Tania Arnold, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Eric Arnold.

A reception was held at Trotsford Farm.

**Mr F.V.P. Miller**  
and **Miss J.A. Berry**  
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 30, at St Peter's Church, Boughton, of Mr F.V.P. Miller, of the Channel Islands.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent in the Channel Islands.

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**School announcements**  
Old Felsedean reunion, for that at Felsedean before 1940, on October 4 at the school. Half term is from October 18 to 26 and term ends on December 13.

**Forest School**  
Michaelmas Term at Forest School commences today. The dusty week will begin on October 6. There will be an Old Foresters dinner on October 17. Term will end on December 12 with the 12th annual Shakespeare play. *Love's Labour's Lost* is being given for Old Foresters who left between 1950 and 1965 will be held on September 21. The Cambridge University Old Foresters public dinner will take place on November 7. Any Old Foresters who have not received details of these events should contact the Warden's secretary.

**Longborough Grammar School**  
Autumn Term at Longborough Grammar School starts on Wednesday September 10, with Jeremy Smith as head of school. Speech day will be on Wednesday, October 15, and the chief guest will be Viscount Sandon. The annual London dinner of the old Longboroughs Association will be held on Friday, October 17, in Plaistons Hall when the chief speaker will be Dr John T. Stammer. Further details can be obtained from the School. Term ends Thursday, December 18, 1986.

**Malvern College**  
Michaelmas Term at Malvern College begins today. Mr W.J. Deary succeeds Mr N.J. Stewart as Headmaster of No 9 and T.J. Wright as Housemaster of No 1. Mr M.T. Hunt succeeds Mr N. Brown as Headmaster of the department and Mr J.C. Brown succeeds Mr W.J. Deary as senior chapel prefect and J.L. Smith is junior chapel prefect. The school play, a joint production with Elizabeth School, is *The Crucible* by Arthur Miller and will be performed from October 22 to 24. The half term ends on Saturday, October 25 to Sunday, November 2. The Bishop of Worcester will conduct a confirmation service on Sunday, November 30, and the Christmas concert will be held on Saturday, December 6. The carol services are on December 10 and 12. Term ends on December 13.

**Melton House**  
Christmas Term at Melton House begins today and ends on Saturday, December 13. New members of the common room are Mr A. Burton (Economics) and Mrs T. Gibb (German). The school tonight are Catherine Jones and Sheena Rostie. We are pleased to announce the award to the school for the Royal Pharmaceutical Society Scholarship for Science, and the first examination for this scholarship will take place on Saturday, September 27, together with the Ingham sixth form scholarship examination. The school production of *The Wizard of Oz* will take place on December 4, 5.

Box Office



## THE ARTS

Television  
Dreamers  
and reality

In these worrying times, the most marketable gift an actor can have is the ability to speak junk dialogue as if it had been written by Noel Coward.

Fortunately for the unhappy millions who were induced to watch *West of Paradise* (ITV) on Sunday, Art Malik has this virtue coupled with the knack of strolling through a ludicrous plot with an air of unquenchable nobility.

The action concerned a toothy pair of Sloanes who arrived in the Seychelles to take delivery of a jewelled crucifix bequeathed to them by their long-lost beach bum grandfather.

The good guys mounted a hunt for the rest of the pirate hoard, while the bad natives lurked in the jungle until their illa, illidina, superstitious instincts brought them their just desserts.

Had the scenario of this tropical treasure hunt been written by Enid Blyton, it would now be banned from school libraries.

Indestructible spirit of a different kind was the subject of *A Place In The Sun* (Channel 4, Sunday). This documentary introduced a handful of the 132 descendants of an Afro-Irish marriage which was contracted in Liverpool at the end of the last century.

Most of the women of the family were social workers and there were three brothers, two involved in entertainment and one in boxing.

The most eloquent brother, Bernie Weston, was a small-time entertainer whose philosophy of life was sturdily based on the belief that nothing was going to get better, that the city's prosperity was unrepeatable history, and that his role was to paint pictures from a nightclub stage to take his audience into a dream world for a few hours.

His brother simply snarled contempt at those who would take the name of Twelfth as a synonym for despair. On stage, in *25 Oxfam* suits trimmed with a few lines of sequins, the pair projected a fierce gaiety.

This was a fine, classical documentary.

Celia Brayfield

Most famous for her novels, Nancy Mitford was also a prolific journalist. In this piece, first published in 1968, she has a fresh and teasing go at changes in our language

## In defence of the Queen's English



Nancy Mitford photographed at her house in Paris: 'Look it up in a dictionary'

"Ded" and "dud" are pronounced the same (and are no doubt considered to be so). "He is mud, bud and dangerous to know," "Pretty" and "poetry" have changed for the second time in my life: my parents said "procey" and "poytry"; we said them as they are spelt, and now I hear "prettee" and "poetree".

Other innovations I notice are: "cabint", "officers" for "offices", "loruch" for "launch", "Increase", "WestMINster", "hostESS", "act'or", "Azian" for "Asiatic" sounds odd, and I notice that Sir Alec Douglas-Home still says "Asiatic" and also "Kenya" instead of the fashionable "Kenya".

Most of the BBC announcers use the new pronunciations, but they

sound like Englishmen and their voices bear no relationship to the garbling and gurgling of the Voice of America. Mr Alvario Dell (this is how I always thought it was spelt until I received my galleys from the editor) speaks English as I have been used to hearing it.

If pronunciation does not matter very much, words used in a wrong context and faults of syntax do. G.M. Young used to say, let the English language take care of itself, by which I think he meant: don't fuss, the easy, simple way of saying something is the right way.

Too often one hears people on the wireless beginning an elaborate sentence — they flounder about for a bit and then break off with "you know". There is too much fuss and

too much overemphasis. "Nobody has a good word for the PM" is blown up into "The PM is undergoing character assassination", "nowadays" is "this day and age", people don't say anymore, they claim; a book is a book-length work.

"This" has a horrid new role; it is nearly always used instead of "that" and often instead of "it" or "so". It creeps in everywhere, giving our language a curious hissing sound; it also serves the cause of over-emphasis: "This I believe to be true" instead of "I think so." What is that little word "up" up to? People don't meet, they meet up; they also think up, cook up, read up.

"Personal" is another intruder: "Mr Wilson's personal dog," "Liz wrote him a personal letter," "Liz

Burton's personal friend", "In fact" has its uses but not as a prelude to every sentence, and I can't see that "well now" adds very much. "Well now, we have with us in the studio..." An undergraduate wrote to the head of his college: "I have arrived in Oxford and been advised to contact you." Reply: "You may have arrived but the verb to contact has not." By the way, why are undergraduates always called students. To me a student is somebody in a Russian play.

Mr Roy Jenkins speaks attractive English and I was sorry to hear him saying "we don't have" for "we haven't got". I first heard this usage about 10 years ago at Manchester airport: "We don't have The Times." In any case it doesn't mean the same thing: "We don't have The Times, it's so horrid about Aunt Sally." The girl at Manchester meant *The Times* was sold out.

The "basic" mentality is a real danger to our language. For some reason, Sir Winston Churchill took an interest in basic English and he once asked the late Duke of Devonshire to help him to popularize it. The Duke said: "What is 'to hell with the Pope' in basic?" They looked in the glossary: "The Holy Father must go to a hot spot." The Duke said that was not good enough.

Of course it's not good enough, but basic is spreading like a spot of oil. No word not in current kindergarten use may be introduced into the dialogue of a film. When working on a script I once wrote "ineluctable". I was told to take it out at once as nobody would know what it meant. I protested that people are educated now — we know they are — the papers are full of schools, their buildings, their milk, their levels and their leaving age; if the scholars don't know what "ineluctable" means, I said furiously, they can go home and look in the dictionary.

It is all great nonsense. So far the basic-mongers have left Shakespeare alone, and yet people flock to his plays. If they do not understand every single word, who cares? This essay, a shortened version of one first written for *The Listener*, is taken from *A Talent to Annoy. Essays, Journalism and Reviews by Nancy Mitford*, published today by Hamish Hamilton under the editorship of Charlotte Mosley at £12.50.

## PUBLISHING

Left on  
the shelf

What, when it is unwrapped and set up in the market place, is a Literature Centre? I doubt whether I would have to ask such a question in France, where it would have been unthinkable for one of Mafraux's *Maison de Culture* not to have devoted much of its resources to words.

In Britain, though, we do things differently, which is why it was not until 1983 that the Edinburgh International Festival had a Book Fair. And that takes place only every other year.

I asked the question in the first place because a sharp and determined lady called Rosemary Stones managed to get the GLC, when that organization was tottering on its last legs, to allow her to open BOOKSPACE in what had been the Grand Restaurant in the Royal Festival Hall.

Into BOOKSPACE, at a high speed with much ingenuity, Ms Stones poured exhibitions, lectures, poetry readings and like. Quite quickly the space began to assume a shape and atmosphere. In early March for instance, there was an evening with Two Poets from the Pages of the London Review of Books, Fiona Pitt-Kethley and Hugo Williams, with Clive James in the chair. Three nights later there was A Tribute to Geoffrey Grigson in which Paul Bailey, Richard Boston, Peter Levi, Philip Oakes and P.J. Kavanagh took part. There was also a fascinating exhibition of books set in London.

When the GLC came to an end, BOOKSPACE followed quickly after, though the bookshop element was allowed to linger for a little longer at a lower level (of the building not the brow). It was alleged that Richard Fulford, the General Director of the South Bank Board, was particularly unsympathetic to Literature when Deputy Secretary-General of the Arts Council, while Nicolas Snowman, the Artistic Director, was more interested in Boulez and Berg than Balzac and Brodskian.

To offset this a little, the South Bank Board itself contains, among others, Simon Jenkins, Nigel Walsley, Lord Rayne and Sir Roy Strong, all of whom have shown favourable reactions to books from time to time; and Lord Welford, who published and lives by them. It was the last-named, I suspect, who ensured that Rosemary Stones and her colleague, Ira O'Flaherty, were given a three month remit to write a proposal for a South Bank Literature Centre.

There had been quite a lot of protest when BOOKSPACE was forced to close. The Arts Council decided that it could no longer keep its excellent Poetry Library at 105 Piccadilly. The South Bank Literature Centre would surely be an ideal alternative home.

In France no such struggle would have had to take place over the establishment of the Centre. The Centre Pompidou has an open-access library, the Bibliothèque Publique d'Information, that is one of the principal features of that exciting complex. Boulez might be in the basement, but books for all are on the first floor on bright green shelves.

Needless to say, the Stones proposal strongly recommended the establishment of a Literature Centre. It was submitted to the South Bank Board over two months ago, since when nothing has been heard of its progress, not even by its two authors. The Grand Restaurant, meanwhile, is reverting to its former use. Literature needs such a focal point just as much as the other arts. BOOKSPACE's ability to celebrate Geoffrey Grigson or Christopher Isherwood immediately after their deaths shows just how much a great capital city, and one renowned for its arts, requires such a place. Or is Literature once more to be given the same sort of treatment it was in the Arts Council's The Glory of the Garden and relegated to the outer suburbs?

Hilary Finch

X.Libris

David Robinson reports from the Venice Film Festival  
Eroticism, comedy and terrorism

Mai Zetterling's first feature film *Loving Couples*, in 1964, was adapted from a novel by Agnes von Krusenstjerna. The scandal of the film created in Cannes paralleled the outrage when von Krusenstjerna's novel had begun to appear in Sweden 14 years before.

A couple of years later *Night Gains*, from Zetterling's own novel, caused riot in Venice: all but the jury and press were forbidden to see it, and the posters, bearing a Leonardo drawing, were blacked out.

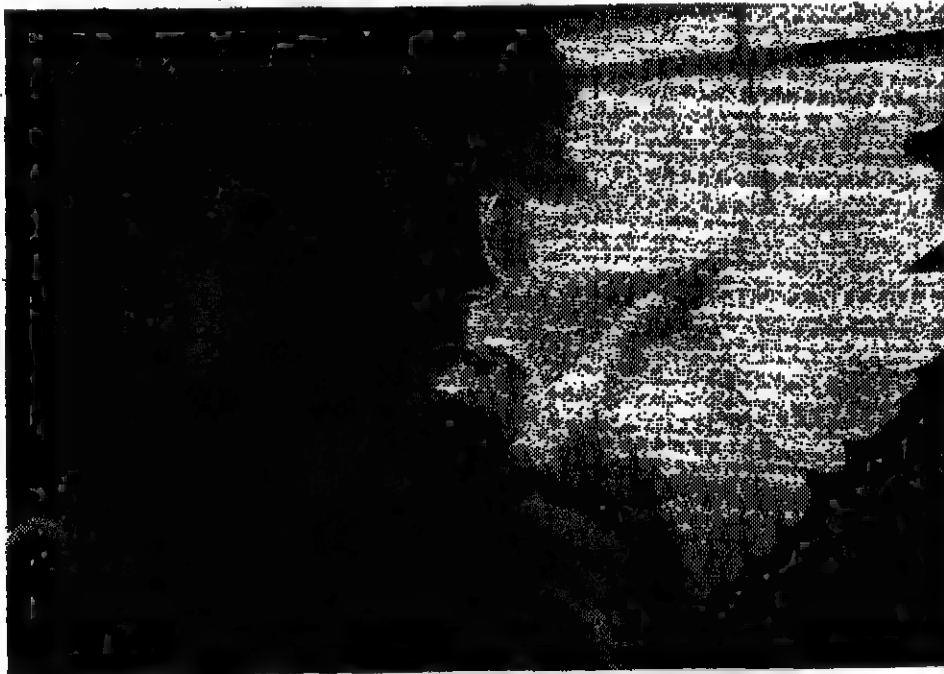
Now, in Amsterdam, Zetterling attempts a film portrait of this sympathetic spirit who died in 1940, the year before her own stage debut at 16. A compulsive writer from childhood, Agnes rebelled against the hypocrisy and emotional repression of her aristocratic family.

Cronically neurotic, she found a nurse, lover and Svengali in her much older husband David Sprenger. Sprenger appears to have interpreted some of the more sensational passages of perversion into her novels, which shared taboos about sex and the family.

Zetterling portrays their escalating *folie à deux* with terrible intensity. Agnes, played by the Finnish actress Stina Ekblad, is prey to visions as hysteria: the role of Sprenger reveals facets of Erland Josephson, barely recognizable as the cold-eyed erotomaniac.

Director Nadia Tass was born in Macedonia and among other accomplishments is reckoned as one of the best Greek vocalists in Australia.

Malcolm is an comedy about a do-it-yourself technological wizard who suffers from severe social and emotional retardation. Fulfillment comes when he falls in with a dedicated criminal and adapts his talent to bank

Seductive images: a scene from *The Wild White Pigeon*

robbery. The home-grown special effects have much more charm and humour than the block buster hi-tech of Hollywood.

There is more than a touch of misogyny in *Ruthless People*, a fast and fierce black comedy from Hollywood directed by Jim Abrahams and David and Jerry Zucker. It has the merit of a single, strong comic idea (borrowed vaguely from O. Henry).

Just as Danny de Vito is about to murder his monstrous wife (Bette Midler), she is kidnapped by a couple of inept amateurs. The kidnappers rapidly regret their crime as the happy husband refuses their clearance sale offers for this odious and obstreperous victim.

And so to the Russians. Roman Balajan's *Protect Me My Talisman* is a curious essay about a contemporary couple whose lives are disrupted by a poet under the influence of Pushkin romanticism.

The purposes of Sergei Soloviev's *The Wild White Pigeon* are still more obscure though there is purely metaphorical significance in the picture of the Soviet village, in the immediate post-war, full of villains, blackmailers and other riff-raff. The hero is a young boy who bravely defends his treasured white pigeons against the threat of this perilous society. If the meanings are obscure, the images are seductive.

Italy delights in contests. After 90 years the Great Venice Art Biennial now has its own Leone D'Oro (won, as we know, for Britain by Frank Auerbach).

The film festival, which originated as a side-event of the Biennial abjured prizes in

the 70s, insisting that culture and competition do not mix. Now however the awards system is firmly reinstated and is as keenly debated by the local press as the football prospects.

Eric Rohmer's *Le Rayon Vert* is the favourite so far with Angelopoulos' *The Beekeeper* closely running up. A serious new contender though is Bertrand Tavernier's English-language *Round Midnight* as a loving tribute to the bee-bop era through the portrait of a black saxophonist.

The portrait elements are from the experiences of real life musicians.

Sensitive observers foresee a major resurgence of radical terrorism in Germany, as the nuclear issue heightens mistrust of governments. Reinhard Hauff's *Stannheim*, winner of a Berlin Festival Grand Prix, reopened the Baader-Meinhof case.

Now the Swiss director Markus Imhoof dramatizes *The Journey*, an autobiographical essay-novel by Bernhard Vesper, the Baader-Meinhof associate who killed himself in 1971. Vesper was the son of the Nazi poet Will Vesper, and Imhoof's thesis is that the guilt of the father generates the rage of the children. The process, he indicates, is continuous. The protagonist (Imhoof changes the name) is accompanied on his fugitive's journey by his own small son.

There is a frustrating ambivalence in the film's attitude to the hero: though as in his earlier *The Boat Is Full*, Imhoof shows a special skill in translating fragments of history into drama.

Although the drama is framed and manipulated by the god Krishna, who is telling the callow boy, Duryyana, how he came into the world, the play's central character is the boy's father, Duryodhana, who is half arrogant chivalric warlord and half celestial troublemaker. It is he who sets things in a broil, dividing a house of capricious princelings against each other, and stirring up the cupid and greed, which is to haunt civilization.

Tara Arts stage this moral pageant with enormous flamboyance and energy, and the little arena of the Drill Hall swells with vivid spectacle and primary-colour magic. Glowing red and blue lights pick out the savage faces and whirling combats of the last conflict.

Duryodhana and his fickle princely ally are played by women, who invest their warlike roles with a luxurious caricature of male pride. The presiding deity, Krishna, is a flashing-eyed wizard of harsh aphoristic wisdom. The squabbling, fighting and scheming are done with a loud, fierce relish — a cartoon of human feeling rather than the literal representation.

The director is Jatinder Verma. Set against the imperative of the tale, my reservations are quibbling. The evening is 20 minutes too long and, for those not familiar with the material, too studded with dramatic detail to be dramatically comfortable.

I that if I once started to make notes I would not raise my head again. But this is real myth, muscular and cruel, and quite unlike those quaint effin imitations written by donnish mystics about furry-footed gnomes.

## Theatre

The Broken Thigh  
Drill Hall

*The Broken Thigh* is an adaptation, by Tara Arts, of the mythological Indian epic, *The Mahabharata*, whose scope is nothing less than the story of the world, as Peter Brook demonstrated not so long ago at Avignon.

Being a myth, it deals with this daunting largeness of experience by means of signs, allegories and archetypes. The beings who people this huge drama are somewhere between gods and humans, characters of extravagant emotional compass and range who combine a demonic capacity for the mischievous with a mortal taste for suffering.

This bloody and remorseless saga reveals in the picturesque grandeur of combat and challenge and ordeal. At its end, we have witnessed a kind of Ragnarok, a human apocalypse which has laid the puzzle of life out in front of us like a map.

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Andrew Rissik

## Promenade concerts

BBC SSO/  
Maksymiuk  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

It was perhaps as a celebratory gesture to the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra's 50th anniversary season that Kun Woo Paik chose Ravel's *G Major Concerto* to play with them on Friday night.

Scarcely since Mozart has a piano concerto bowed so generously in the direction of its assorted woodwind soloists. The players certainly justified the spotlight shone on them in the first of their orchestra's two Prom appearances this season.

The finely drawn oboe of the first movement, the strong, long breaths of the cor anglais in the second, and the nicely controlled trombone slides in the finale were all exuberantly cued in by Jerzy Maksymiuk.

But it was still very much Kun Woo Paik's concerto. As a Ravel player *par excellence*, his fingertips can round out even the most percussive woodwork so that it almost slides by. He knows, too, how to create brilliance by patterns of light and shade as much as by speed, and his training with Kempff has equipped him with that peartly evenness of trill and tremolando so fit for camouflage with Ravel's harp writing.

Shostakovich's First Symphony, that masterpiece of orchestration by which the 19-year-old composer proved himself, was an equally encouraging testimonial to the relationship between orchestra and conductor.

Maksymiuk's string training was very much in evidence as the body of violins anticipated the piano's taking in hand of the Scherzo's threatening anarchy. And the broadening and lengthening of Maksymiuk's own interpretive insights during the partnership shone through his mastery generation of tension

towards the finale's last great battle of rhythm with melody.

For their second Prom concert with their principal conductor, Jerzy Maksymiuk, the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra presented themselves as patron of contemporary orchestral music in Scotland.

The orchestra has been loyally performing the works of John Maxwell Geddes for 20 years, and they brought with them his *Voyager*, commissioned by the BBC and first performed on the orchestra's home ground at their 50th anniversary concert last November.

Tippett was not the only composer to be inspired by the return of Halley's comet. But, unlike *The Mask of Time*, Geddes's *Voyager* flashes past in a fleet 10 minutes, as vivid and elusive as the comet itself.

It is true space music in both senses of the word: the sound world so imaginatively created is one of hovering wind clusters, of string glissandi and of flares of melody in brass and pitched percussion embedded in canonic niches.

This central, brief canonic study is framed by a sequence of ideas in mirror image, as *Voyager* comes and then goes: an unstable union punctuated by percussive chords slapped out on the bowstrings. Mozart's Oboe Concerto in C major was, by contrast, decidedly of the earth, earthy. The meeting of Maurice Bourgue's ready, vigorous physical object playing with Maksymiuk's typically jaunty, purposeful chamber-orchestral accompanying made for a robust performance.

It had a bracing effect after a secure but also uncharacteristically safe reading of Sibelius's Third Symphony, in which the composer's varied and distinctive divisions and groupings of notes were subordinated to smooth, strong contours.

Hilary Finch

## Rock

Ska  
Clapham Common

It was an imaginative move by Lambeth's amenity services to present a line-up comprising the latest British ska revivalist bands, the Potato 5 and the Deltones, together with Desmond Dekker, one of the early Jamaican exponents of the Ska genre from which reggae developed.

But the spontaneous dance floor excitement traditionally associated with ska's buoyant off-beat rhythms failed to materialize on this dry grey autumnal afternoon in the park.

As the audience wandered around munching all manner

of nourishing wholefood and vegetarian snacks washed down by copious quantities of lager, the Deltones played with incohesive bon homie. The 11-piece band offered an original lightweight pop variant of the bluebeat pulse but suffered from indecisive musicianship and a superfluity of unison vocalists (three in all).

The Potato 5 was far more capable, but seemed dreadfully hidebound by the ska legacy, as to hear them play a song like "Western Special", rigorously recreating the sound of the Specials or early Madness — which was itself a farcical recreation of the work of original artists such as Prince Buster — was like watching another Russian doll emerging, inevitably smaller than the last.

Desmond Dekker in customised army fatigues strutted the stage with the stiff pelvic motions of a man preparing for a limbo dance and sang old hits like "It Miek" and "007", but sadly has become a cabaret ham.

His formidable backing vocalists, the Aces, have gone, to be replaced by his manager, Delroy Williams in the role of a bluff MC, who made an elaborate fuss before Dekker could be "persuaded" to sing "Israelites", his most famous hit.

By this time some of the audience had already drifted round to where an alternative sound system was operating in noisy competition behind the bandstand.

David Sinclair



# Enthronement of Archbishop Tutu

## Dr Runcie 'breaks law' in Cape Town speech

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

In a blaze of Anglican ritual, and to the sound of joyous African singing and triumphant trumpet fanfares, the Most Rev Desmond Mpilo Tutu was enthroned yesterday as the eleventh, and first black, Lord Archbishop of Cape Town, and head of the Anglican church in southern Africa.

In his enthronement speech, or charge, from the pulpit of the Cathedral Church of St George the Martyr, Archbishop Tutu told some 1,500 invited guests, in which members of the Government were conspicuous by their absence, that the Church was bound to take the side of the poor, the hungry and the powerless.

After the enthronement the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, told some 10,000 people at a mass open-air celebration of the Eucharist: "Here in South Africa an old order is dying. As we watch, we experience all the agony, doubt and uncertainty which surround death."

Dr Runcie appeared to break South African law by quoting from the speech made

by Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed leader of the African National Congress, at his trial in 1964, in which he spoke of having fought "against white domination and against black domination" for the "ideal of a democratic and free society".

Neither attendance at the Eucharist celebration, held in a showground on the outskirts of Cape Town, nor the irrepressible enthusiasm of massed African choirs, appeared much dampened by rainy, blustery weather.

Preaching a sermon from a blue and white canopied dais, Dr Runcie, who is the head of the world-wide Anglican communion of some 65 million people, said he did not want "to speak smooth words of peace where there is no peace".

He went on to say, however, that "no system based on brutal repression can endure, so no change achieved by violence can escape its damaging infection. These are the lessons of history. They are the message of the Cross".

Dr Runcie described Arch-

bishop Tutu, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984, as "a man of love, vision and peace, whose valiant stand for Christ has brought such life and hope to South Africa, and far beyond".

Although no members of the Government were invited to the enthronement ceremony, Archbishop Tutu asked the congregation to pray for President P.W. Botha, "and those in authority under him".

Archbishop Tutu said he abhorred violence, both "the violence of an unjust system such as apartheid and that of those who want to overthrow it", but whites had to remember that organizations like the outlawed African National Congress only "opted for the armed struggle" after they were banned.

Archbishop Tutu insisted he would tell the world, "Put your sanctions plans on hold", if President Botha would end the emergency, remove troops from the townships, free detainees and political prisoners, and open negotiations with the "authentic representatives of every section of our community".

In the meantime, the onus was on those opposed to sanctions to "provide us with a viable non-violent strategy to force the dismantling of apartheid. Remember that the Government has rejected gentle persuasion".

Among Archbishop Tutu's guests was Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed ANC leader, who was cheered and mobbed as she entered and left the cathedral.

None of the much-publicized American showbusiness personalities invited to the ceremony turned up, either because they could not find time or feared they would be refused visas.

JOHANNESBURG: South Africa reported continued violence in the sprawling black township of Soweto yesterday and said two men had been killed in black-against-black violence in eastern Cape Province during the weekend (Reuters reports).

## No move for Fowler in Cabinet changes

Continue from page 1

spending on health but said that public demand for improvements in health care was running well ahead of any provision that could be made through the National Health Service.

The strongest candidates for promotion from under-secretary to minister of state are Mr David Mellor, at the Home Office, Mr John Major, at the DHSS, and Mr David Hunt at the energy department.

Mrs Thatcher may satisfy the right with some of her promotions from the backbenches. Mr Peter Lilley, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, and Mrs Edwina Currie and Mr Christopher Chope may enter the Government for the first time, as could Mr Richard Ryder, Parliamentary Private Secretary to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

The Government's difficulties in finding talent in the Lords have been underlined with the confirmation that the Earl of Swinton, a whip and agriculture spokesman, is resigning.

That follows the departure last week of Lord Elton, the highly regarded Minister of State in the Department of the Environment, and the resignation last year of Lord Gowrie.

This week's reshuffle will be accompanied by a new election alert from Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman.

He is writing to local party chairmen asking them to make sure that all known Conservative supporters are registered next month for next year's local elections and, of course, the general election. He will tell them to be ready to open the campaign at any time.

The letter marks the opening of Mr Tebbit's Campaign '87, which will be officially launched at the party conference. Mr Tebbit clearly wants the party to be ready for an election in June next year if the Tories have a lead in the opinion polls by then.



The Pope descends from the summit of Mont Cretin in north-west Italy yesterday where he had earlier been taken by helicopter to pay homage at a statue of the Virgin Mary on the 7,687-foot peak. The Pope was on a two-day tour of the region near Mont Blanc.

## Hijack survivors leave Karachi

Continued from page 1

to be alive," Dr T.J. Bhatti said at the hospital yesterday. Another British passport holder who was badly injured was Mr Sardial Singh Mahara, a Sikh aged 36, who was flown out of Karachi on board an American government transport plane on Saturday, bound for Wiesbaden in West Germany.

He went with his wife, three children and a niece. He is a clothing manufacturer in Coventry.

He was shot in the back when the terrorists opened up on their helpless victims, but despite his wounds he returned to the plane to help his family out.

A third British passport holder was only slightly hurt. After a great many conflicting statements by Pakistani officials, it is now more or less accepted that there were only four hijackers involved in the seizure of the Pan Am jumbo jet.

It is also accepted that all four of them are alive. Indeed, only one received any wound at all. He is the group's leader, Mr Boomer Hussain, a Bahraini. Brigadier Mahmud was reported yesterday as saying that he personally shot the man.

It was suggested that one cause of the confusion over the number of hijackers was the fact that a Pan Am loader, who was trapped on board the plane, hid in the toilet when the final firing started. When it died down he came out and rushed for the open doorway, only to be cut down by the security forces, who thought he was a hijacker in uniform.

The four hijackers are believed to have travelled under documents giving them different nationalities: Syrian and Lebanese.

LONDON: A Briton who was thought to have been killed in the hijacking has been found alive, but seriously injured, in a Karachi hospital, the Foreign Office said in London last night (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Mr Sanjay Patel, who lives in California, was found by British Consulate staff.



Archbishop Tutu waving to well-wishers as he arrives for his enthronement at St George's Cathedral yesterday.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
Princess Anne opens Park Junior School, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 2. Then, opens the new premises of Mecanoids, St Catherine's St, Gloucester, 3.10; and visits Indales Limited, to celebrate their 25th Anniversary, King's Ditch Lane, Cheltenham, 4.25.  
The Duke of Gloucester opens the Tenth International Numismatic Congress, Institute of Education, University of London, Bedford Way, WC1, 8.55.  
Princess Alexandra opens the Home Reach Project, Red Cross House, Mackintosh Rd, Inverness, 3.  
**New exhibitions**  
Contemporary patchwork and quilting: Midlands Arts Centre, Cannon Hill, Edgbaston; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.15 (ends Sept 27).

Photographs by John Kerr: Corridor Gallery, Lagan College of Further Education, Kichen Hill; Mon to Fri 9 to 5 (ends Sept 30).  
Mid-Course Exhibition: Squires Foyer Gallery, Newcastle Polytechnic, Sandyford Rd; Mon to Fri 9 to 4.30 (ends Sept 26).  
**Exhibitions in progress**  
Paintings and prints by Eric Gilbey: Photographs by Val Corbett: Engraved Glass by Anne Mieke-Lumsden: Wetherings Country Pottery, Clifton Cycles, Pearita, Cumbria; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Sept 30).  
Caricatures: Revealing the past: Roman Legionary Museum, Caesarea, Gwent; Tues to Sat 10 to 1.2 to 5.20 (ends Sept 18).  
1100 Years of Mining History: National Museum of Wales, Main Building, Cathays Park; Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.20 (ends Oct 10).  
150 Years with the Stirling Observer: Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Dumbarton Rd, Stirling; Wed to Sat 2 to 5. Sat 10.30 to 5 (ends Feb 28, 1987).  
Charles Hamilton Sorley: First World War memorabilia: Central Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh; Mon to Fri 9 to 9. Sat 9 to 1 (ends Oct 17).  
**Last chance to see**  
French prints and drawings: Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow; 10 to 5. Talks, lectures.  
I Like Auld Hawick, by Ian Landells; Evergreen Hall, Hawick, 7.30.  
Miller and his mill, by Peter Ellis; Lake District National Park Visitor Centre, Brockhole, Windermere, 1.  
Women of Europe, by Dr Elizabeth Vallance; Sheffield Old Town Hall, Surrey St, 7.30.

**Model Rail '86:** working layouts and model railways: College Valley, Leisure Centre, Slacks, Slacks, Huddersfield; 10 to 5, Sun 10 to 5 (ends Sept 7).  
**Monsoon work:** by Charles Garrard; Ikon Gallery, 59-72 John Bright St, Birmingham; Tues to Sat 10 to 6 (ends Oct 4).  
**Work by Bridget Riley:** MacLaurin Art Gallery, Roselle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Oct 11).  
**Claude Johnson:** Recent work including portraits from Moss Side; City Art Gallery, Mossley St, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (ends Oct 5).  
**1086 and all that:** Domestic Derbyshire; Museum and Art Gallery, The Strand, Derby; Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Oct 4).  
**Paul Fripp:** (1890-1943); Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, Clarence St; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (ends Oct 18).  
**150 Years with the Stirling Observer:** Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Dumbarton Rd, Stirling; Wed to Sat 2 to 5, Sat 10.30 to 5 (ends Feb 28, 1987).  
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### Nature notes

Willow warblers sing quietly in garden trees in the morning, as they pass through on their way to Africa. Many black-headed gulls are back in the parks, where they sit in lines on the newly erected go-poles. Lesser black-backed gulls are still flying in ones or twos from Scotland.  
Many of the blackbirds feeding on the dewy grass are in the middle of their moult; the males often have grey patches round their head and neck. Most starlings are mottled, and acquired their winter plumage. They are very glossy, sparkling birds, since all their shiny black feathers have got pale tips. Collared turtle doves are still singing late in the evening, but sit on the weather vane on a village church.  
The first brown leaves are falling from lime trees, and quickly crumbling on the pavements. On many cold days, the acorns are swelling in their hairy green cups.  
Painted lady butterflies migrated to Britain in the spring, and their neat, bright progeny are now on the wing. Silver-Y moths are also summer visitors, whose young have just emerged; they visit flowers at dusk, and often come into lighted houses at night.  
D.J.M.

### Open opportunity

There is still time to apply to study a single course with the Open University next year. The courses are chosen from over 130 wide ranging courses from the Arts to Technology and Education. Applications should be in by 6 October.  
Further information can be obtained from ASCO, Open University, PO Box 76, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AN.

### Roads

**Wales and the West:** M5: Roadworks between junctions 25 and 26 (A385/Bridgewater) on southbound carriageway, A4 Bath: Traffic restrictions on London Rd; expect delays. A5: Single line traffic and temporary lights between Whittington and Corridydon.  
**The North:** M61: Inside lane of both carriageways closed at Blacow Bridge. A54: Roadworks on by-pass at Kelsall Hill. A69/A6127: Improvement work at Eighon Lodge junction, delays.  
**Scotland:** A74: (M) Four contraflows in operation between Lesmahagow and Crawford, serious delays at Fonnell BR Interchange. A52: Single line traffic between Aberdeen and Montrose, long delays. M80/A80: Contraflow near junction 4 (Haggs Awe), lengthy delays.  
**Information supplied by the AA**

### Flying high

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds reports a successful year for one of Britain's rarest birds of prey, the red kite.  
Using sophisticated electronic equipment, a protection scheme was mounted and despite severe weather and nest robberies, 29 young were raised, the highest number this century. Further information can be obtained from Roger Lovegrove, RSPB Wales Office, Newtown.

### Parking schemes

A circular clarifying the legislation on "shared" on-street parking schemes and other related matters which comes into force today is available from HMSO, price, 20.70p.

## Weather forecast

Cool northerly airflow over the British Isles with an anticyclone near Iceland and an area of low pressure over Scandinavia.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central & E, NW, central N England, East Angles, Midlands, N Wales: Rather cloudy, a little rain in places; sunny intervals developing; wind westerly, light, locally moderate; max temp 17C (63F).  
Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Rather cloudy, some outbreaks of rain in places; sunny intervals; light rain in places; wind westerly, light; max temp 17C (63F).  
Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals; occasional showers; wind northwesterly, moderate; max temp 15C (59F).  
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Central Highlands: Sunny intervals, occasional showers; wind northwesterly, moderate; max temp 15C (59F).  
Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals and showers, perhaps heavy; wind northerly, fresh or strong; max temp 12C (54F).  
Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Cool with sunny intervals. Also showers in places, especially in northern and exposed western areas. Sleet showers on the mountains of northern Scotland. Night frost in places.

**Lighting-up time**  
London 8.02 pm to 5.55 am  
Bristol 8.12 pm to 6.05 am  
Birmingham 8.12 pm to 6.05 am  
Preston 8.22 pm to 6.15 am

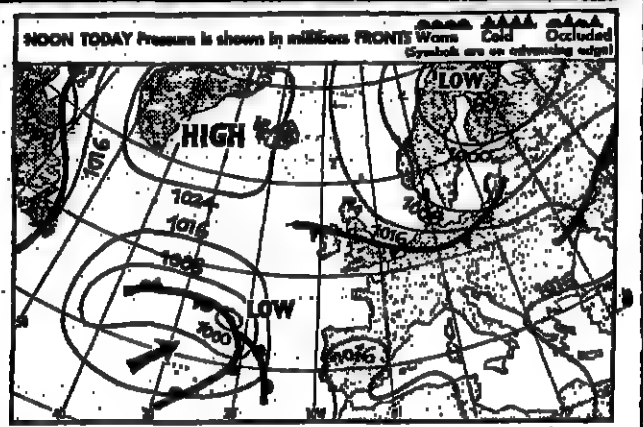
**Yesterday**  
Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud; F, rain; S, sun.  
Belfast 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Birmingham 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Bristol 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Cardiff 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Edinburgh 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Glasgow 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
London 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Manchester 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Newcastle 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Nottingham 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Preston 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Sheffield 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Southampton 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Stirling 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Tottenham 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Wolverhampton 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S  
Wrexham 10.7 C, 51 F, 100% S

**Bond winners**  
Winning premium bond numbers in the September draw for £10,000 prizes are: 205 381197 (winner lives in Somerset), 205 461390 (Derbyshire), 205 974123 (Overseas), 80W 777176 (Northants), 73B 488983 (South Humberdale).

**Our address**  
Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to The Editor, THE TIMES, 1, Victoria Street, London, E1 6DN.

**Tower Bridge**  
Tower Bridge will be raised today at 11 am, 2 pm, 3.30 pm, 5.10 pm and 7.15 pm.

**STANDARD NEWSPAPERS LIMITED**  
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High Tides			
Location	AM	PM	FT
London Bridge	6.10	7.2	5.17
Aberdeen	4.15	4.4	4.22
Aberystwyth	10.27	10.5	10.28
Belfast	2.02	3.6	2.24
Cardiff	10.19	10.2	10.54
Cardigan	2.00	3.6	2.24
Dover	1.57	3.0	2.17
Exeter	8.26	8.1	8.44
Glasgow	3.40	4.8	3.58
Hull	3.04	4.0	3.16
Leamington	1.15	2.7	1.28
Liverpool	9.19	9.0	9.34
Liverpool	2.18	3.6	2.17
London	12.44	2.8	12.43
Manchester	8.8	1.6	8.37
Newcastle	9.22	8.9	9.47
Nottingham	8.24	8.9	8.39
Queen	5.2	6.6	5.28
Portsmouth	8.09	8.4	8.18
Portsmouth	10.31	10.1	10.41
Southampton	2.36	3.6	2.37
Stoke Newington	2.16	3.4	2.40
Swansea	1.48	2.5	1.45
Swansea	9.33	9.4	9.34
Torquay	6.44	6.5	6.14
Wexham	1.15	2.7	1.28

Around Britain						
	Sun Rise hrs	Temp C	Wind Mph	Sun Rise hrs	Temp C	Wind Mph
<b>EAST COAST</b>						
Scarboro	7.2	-18	64 sunny	Wimborne	7.2	61 sunny
Sheffo	7.2	-18	64 bright	Tenby	5.9	-16 59 sun
Doncast	7.2	-18	64 bright	Cardif Bay	6.2	-16 59 sun
Leeds	8.7	-18	64 sunny	Cardif	6.2	-15 57 sun
Cardif	10.5	-18	64 sunny	Douglas	1.5	-15 59 cloudy
<b>SOUTH COAST</b>						
Folkstone	11.5	-17	63 sunny	<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>		
Exeter	11.5	-17	63 sunny	Southampton	10.1	-20 60 bright
Weymouth	11.5	-17	63 sunny	Chesham	9.5	-16 61 bright
Wokingham	10.3	-17	63 sunny	Canterbury	9.8	-16 61 sunny
Wokingham	10.3	-17	63 sunny	Canterbury	9.8	-16 61 sunny
Wokingham	10.3	-17	63 sunny	Spool Ayr	0.5	-15 60 cloudy
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Wokingham	10.3	-17	63 sunny	Wokingham	1.1	-15 60 cloudy
Wokingham	10.3	-17	63 sunny	Wokingham	1.1	-15 60 cloudy
Wokingham	10.3	-17	63 sunny	Wokingham		



Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET (Change on week)	
FT 30 Share	1338.4 (+26.5)
FT-SE 100	1684.8 (+23.9)
Bargains	20726
USM (Datastream)	127.57 (+1.46)
THE POUND (Change on week)	
US Dollar	1.4980 (+0.0110)
W German mark	3.0642 (+0.0321)
Trade-weighted	71.7 (+0.6)

## Gatt warns against extending trade curbs

Geneva (AP) — World merchandise trade grew in volume by an estimated 3 per cent last year and should expand even more rapidly in 1986, but current trade policies invite a long-term economic decline, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said yesterday.

The GATT Secretariat's annual review of world commerce forecast a 3.5 per cent rise in trade volume this year.

But it gave warning against a continued widening of government measures opposing free trade, particularly subsidies, quotas and market sharing agreements. A further trend toward such restrictions "would cripple efforts to deal with such pressing problems as servicing debts, creating jobs and promoting economic growth."

In value terms, goods trade grew by 1 per cent in 1985, less than the volume expansion because of the strong dollar. The study predicted an 8 per cent rise this year due to the fall of the dollar.

Last year's volume figure was below the 9.5 per cent expansion in 1984, a year of strong economic recovery. Lagging growth in 1985 was a "key factor" in crimping trade expansion.

Merchandise trade last year was buoyant only in manufactured products, growing by 6 per cent, it said. Sharp declines were registered in the value of food, fuel and non-ferrous metals exports.

Most developing countries showed "particularly disappointing" performances as the decline in the Third World's share of world trade, which has been falling since 1981, quickened.

Export earnings of developing countries dropped 5.5 per cent, mainly due to falling world market prices for fuels and other commodities. Imports fell 6.5 per cent.

Pressure for import restrictions was partly fuelled by large trade imbalances between the world's three leading trading nations — the United States, West Germany and Japan. The trade gap grew further in the first half of 1986, it said, with a widening US trade deficit set against increasing surpluses in Japan and West Germany.

Meanwhile, the study said, efforts in developed countries to protect farmers and textile and clothing manufacturers have shown the "bankruptcy" of subsidies.

Lisbon (Reuters) — The EEC, US, Canada and Japan agreed after two days of talks in Sintra that trade in agriculture and service industries should be liberalized. But they recognised the issue could divide later GATT talks.

They also agreed that the inclusion in GATT of service industries, which represent about 25 per cent of the world's economic activity, should not be delayed.

# Guinness faces tough fight over board changes

By Cliff Feltham

Mr Ernest Saunders, the chief of Guinness, is facing the most crucial week of his career as he attempts to head off a revolt by institutional shareholders over his plans for a new board structure after the takeover of Distillers.

A stormy meeting is scheduled for Thursday when Mr Saunders will be asking shareholders to give him the posts of both chief executive and chairman.

But he faces a furious backlash, particularly from the Scottish financial community, angry that he appears to have reneged on promises, made at the time of the £2.8 billion bid for Distillers, to appoint as chairman Sir Thomas Risk, Governor of the Bank of Scotland.

Sir Thomas revived the controversy last week by saying publicly he was not party to the decision by Mr Saunders and the Guinness board to scrap his appointment, a version of events different from that put out by Guinness.

Sir Thomas said he was pressed into making the statement by institutions, indicating the unprecedented strength of feeling over the issue.

Mr Saunders appears confident that his investment advisers have put together sufficient support in the City

to ensure that the extraordinary shareholders' meeting swings his way.

However, there are signs that he has a fierce fight on his hands. Some reports suggest that of the top 15 institutional shareholders who control more than 35 per cent of the company, only three are prepared to back Mr Saunders.

Five Scottish institutional investors, including Scottish Widows, Scottish Amicable and Scottish Mutual, who control around 3.5 per cent between them, are ranged against him.

Already, Mr Raymond Johnstone, a friend of Sir Thomas and a director of Scottish Amicable as well as chairman of Murray Johnstone, the Glasgow investment managers, has urged shareholders to vote against the proposals.

He is angry that the plan to create a new board under Sir Thomas was embodied in circulars sent out by Guinness during its long battle for Distillers. He says this was clearly done to win the support of Scottish investors who were concerned that Distillers would be controlled from London after the takeover.

He says the decision by Guinness to scrap these plans and install Mr Saunders as chief executive and chairman could only be justified "if

events had happened which were beyond its reasonable contemplation at the time of the offer."

"I am not yet aware of any such events or of sufficient evidence appearing to convince me that following the acquisition of control of Distillers, the Guinness board made a valid attempt to implement these commitments on board and management structure," he said.

The institutions, which are more accustomed to lobbying companies privately rather than indulging in a full-blooded slanging match, are set to break with tradition at the meeting, at the Mount Royal Hotel in London, as Mr Saunders puts his case. Guinness has said it felt the original board structure would have been too unwieldy.

Mr Saunders is also likely to face stiff questioning over the location of the head office of the new super-group. He had said it would be based in Edinburgh, although he recently pointed to the need to maintain a presence in London.

One institution, Scottish Amicable, is likely to want to know exactly what is happening on this front.

Mr Saunders needs a 50 per cent vote of support from shareholders to pass his proposals.

## John Lewis leads retail sales boom

By Our Industrial Staff

August retail sales look likely to return to the strongly rising trend of the first six months of this year after July's fall from the June peak. The July dip, provisionally put at 1.2 per cent down after June's 3.6 per cent rise, is expected to be confirmed in final figures due out today from the Department of Trade and Industry.

The Retail Consortium, the trade body for the majority of retailers, is optimistic about the level of August sales. It already seems justified by the latest analyses at the John Lewis Partnership for its 21 department stores which in the week ended August 30 saw a rise in sales value of 21.3 per cent.

This was the biggest rise in August for years and was more on the scale expected at the three annual peaks of Christmas run-up and seasonal

clearance sales in January and mid-year.

In the previous week, sales in the department stores were up 14.5 per cent and during the earlier part of the month were above 11 per cent. The rise in real terms can be gauged by making allowance for the rate of inflation in goods sold in the stores.

This is now running at about 2.4 per cent against the sales improvement for the month of about 14 per cent, so growth in real terms at John Lewis in August should prove in excess of 10 per cent.

There could be some special factors in the final boom week. The increase is over a week last year which produced comparatively low sales increases and, according to Mr Ian Anderson, director of trading for department stores. Two London stores were also open on a Saturday afternoon, unlike last year.

## Prospects for growth 'still good'

By Our Industrial Staff

Pessimism about another economic recession was stamped on yesterday by Mr David Nickson, president of the Confederation of British Industry while admitting that his organisation was among those which had trimmed growth forecasts.

He warned: "We must not let pessimistic talk of another recession turn into a self-fulfilling prophecy. What we are talking about is a slower rate of growth and not a decline."

Lower oil and commodity prices, together with low inflation in Britain and other industrial countries, offered big opportunities, he maintained. "We must grasp this chance to stimulate output and win more trade."

Prospects for longer-term growth will be the theme of November's CBI conference.

## Oil consumption rises 2.5%

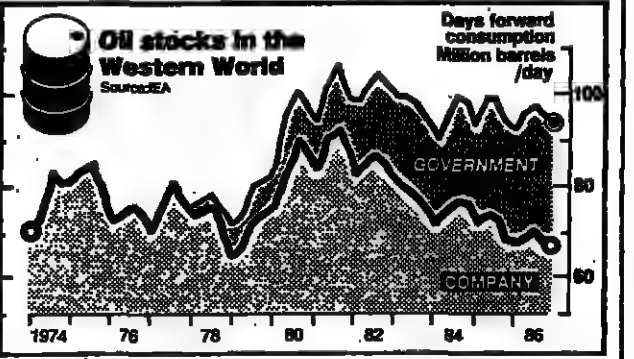
By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The fall in the world oil price provoked by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, has had its desired effect with consumption rising in the first seven months of this year and so pushing prices up again.

The latest statistics from the International Energy Agency show that up to the end of August, consumption of oil in the western industrialized world has risen by 2.5 per cent with the surge in consumption coming in the second quarter of the year when the full effects of the lower price filtered through to consumers.

Opec is due to meet on October 6 to review its new quota agreement which came into force a week ago.

Many traders expect that in the run-up to the Opec meeting, prices will rise towards, and possibly beyond, the \$18 dollar mark once the effects of



the new quota system are seen in the market place and once consuming nations are convinced that Opec is prepared to stick to its new agreement.

However, the IEA figures show that stocks in the industrialized countries have risen at a higher rate than consumption and that consuming nations may be in a stronger position to keep demand in the market place for imported crude oil at a level which will keep prices down.

The figures show that while stocks held by the leading oil companies have not varied dramatically from levels immediately after the first oil crisis in 1973 — down from 80 days' supply to 72 days' — strategic stocks held by governments in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries have risen from less than the equivalent of a million barrels a day consumption to an average of 22 days supplies.



Lance Warrington, centre, gives some expert advice on clay pigeon shooting

## Shooting Box is bang on target for franchising

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

The crack of shotguns shattering clay pigeons is signalling a new route to profit in the countryside.

David Duncombe, 30, had been mainly farming on the 300-acre estate at Old Manor Park, near Milton Keynes, Bedfordshire, which belongs to his family.

Some additional income came from letting out two lakes for fishing, but now he has just spent £10,000 and a lot of hard work creating a shooting lodge out of old outbuildings so that he can join The Shooting Box, one of Britain's latest and most unusual franchise chains.

So far there are seven Shooting Boxes, six of them franchised out by Lance Warrington, one-time gunner and then farmer. He developed the formula, claimed to propel a newcomer well into profit in the second year of operation, at his own farm at Beckley, Oxfordshire.

He sees scope for about 50 in Britain and is already looking for likely spots

abroad. They are all aimed at meeting a developing demand for new ways of entertaining business clients.

Clay pigeon shooting has been gaining popularity since it became the latest sport to feature on television with the newly-created Star Shot lay-out to give it visual impact. Clay shooting clubs are mushrooming but few offer the up-market facilities demanded for business entertainment.

Mr Warrington, 41, said: "At first we did not know who our clients should be or even how much to charge." Now the client list is long, including both local and national companies like Jaguar Cars, Unipart, the Wellcome Foundation, LRC, Sea Containers, Plessey, Saab Scania, the Prudential, Hill Samuel, Allied Dunbar and Anglia Building Society.

What they get is a day out in which the catering and the general ambience is as important as the shooting, carried out under the eye of professional instructors. They pay between £45 and

£90 a head, with parties mostly between 12 and 40 guests.

A shooting lay-out is likely to be used about 28 days a year, producing a trading profit of between 50 and 65 per cent, according to Mr Warrington. By the second year of operation a Shooting Box should be well into net profit, he claims.

Mr Duncombe, whose shooting programme was launched this summer, expects to recoup his outlay in the first full year. He plans also to let the building for small business conferences.

The franchise fee is £4,950 covering advisory visits by Mr Warrington, brochures and other literature, shotguns and some clay and cartridge supplies. After that 5 per cent of gross sales is levied.

By the spring the first 12 outlets are expected to be operating. The others already started are at Worcester, Braintree, Towcester, Kings Lynn and the Brecon Beacons. Among those planned is one at Wensleydale with the first run by a woman likely in Devonshire.

## Women urged to set up in business

By Our Industrial Editor

Women who usually look for jobs with existing businesses may be wooed by the Government into becoming small business entrepreneurs.

Mr David Trippier, minister for small businesses at the Department of Employment, believes this plan could have a big impact on unemployment figures.

Mr Trippier is considering backing research on diverting women's work talents into entrepreneurial fields.

The Government has said the percentage of unemployed remains high not only because school-leavers outnumber those retiring but because more women want to work. The problem is that too many look for jobs, often part-time, with existing businesses.

Instead of returning to the jobs market, to work for someone else, the idea is that they should employ others.

When the Government's £40-a-week-for-a-year Enterprise Allowance Scheme was launched in mid-1983, 15 per cent of applicants were women. That proportion has risen to 25 per cent.

Two out of three going through the scheme are succeeding. And for every 100 new enterprises that survived, 99 additional jobs were created. This means that when the number of EAS places rises to 100,000 next April, 66,000 enterprises should survive with virtually double that number of jobs created.

The research programme being considered by Mr Trippier would try to establish what areas of business would appeal to women, such as the service sectors, including tourism. It is likely to look into other factors, such as training and subsequent support and the needs and characteristics of women entrepreneurs.

Another possibility is that more women will be recruited as small business counsellors into the Government's small firms service. There are three at present — 1 per cent of the national counselling strength. Mr Trippier will be encouraging more women board members at local enterprise agencies around the country.

Women in Enterprise, an Industry Free initiative, has been looking at ways to encourage more women to become entrepreneurs. Female entrepreneurs in Britain seem to encounter more problems in setting up and developing their own businesses and WIE wants additional research.

In the United States between 1977 and 1980 the number of small businesses owned by women increased by a third. A similar trend is emerging in Britain: about 6 per cent of small businesses last year were owned by women.

# Treasury to cut £4bn off spending bids

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Mr John MacGregor, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, will this week start cutting back departmental spending bids by £4 billion, to hit the Government's £144 billion total public spending target for next year.

The Treasury is anxious to clamp down on any ideas of a pre-election spending binge. The blunt warning is that the choice may not be between big tax cuts and higher spending. Higher spending, it will be argued, could mean higher taxation.

The signs are that the autumn spending negotiations, beginning with bilateral meetings with other ministers and leading on to the inevitable Star Chamber of senior min-

isters next month, will be far tougher than last year.

The main bids for additional spending faced by Mr MacGregor are from Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education, Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr George Younger, the Defence Secretary and Mr Nicholas Ridley at the Department of Environment.

This is in addition to the award of £3 billion to Mr Ridley for the local authority rate support grant, announced in July just before the Parliamentary recess. This cut the amount left in the reserve for 1987-88 from £6.3 billion to £3.3 billion.

One of the big battlegrounds in the public spending round is likely to be on charges. Mr

Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, and the main voice in the Cabinet calling for an overall boost to the spending targets, will resist Treasury attempts to push up the prices charged by the nationalised energy industries. The Treasury may, however, use the recovering world oil price as an argument for higher domestic energy charges.

Prescription and other health service charges also look certain to cause more difficulties than usual, with the general election approaching.

The continued rise in unemployment has produced an automatic increase in demand-determined spending on social security and unemployment benefits. The Government assumed that unemployment in

Great Britain would stabilise at 3 million in its public spending plans, published earlier this year.

The latest unemployment total was 3.1 million, in July. Each 100,000 increase in unemployment adds £210 million directly to public spending.

Mr MacGregor has £4 billion of bids to squeeze into £3 billion of the remaining reserve. But even this achievement would leave the Treasury with nothing in reserve next year. Realistically, the round has to be completed with £2 billion of the reserve intact.

Last year, the Treasury was able to boost its asset sales projections, by the inclusion, for the first time, of British Gas. This boosted central privatization proceeds from £2 billion to £4.75 billion a year.

This year, the device may be to step up non-stock market asset sales.

These include council houses and flats, and surplus land owned by local authorities, area health authorities and nationalised industries.

This year's spending round is not taking place amid City fears about the Government's ability to hit its borrowing targets, which may act to the Treasury's disadvantage in arguments with ministers.

After a run of good figures, City analysts expect this year's £7 billion borrowing target to be achieved. In 1985-86, the public sector borrowing requirement recorded an undershoot as public spending was held and tax revenues proved stronger than expected.

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## ANALYSIS

# Changes to BES should bring back the glamour

By Lawrence Lever

The Business Expansion Scheme, which provides generous tax breaks to stimulate investment in unquoted companies, is at the crossroads of its short but eventful life.

In this year's Finance Act, long overdue and fundamental changes to the scheme have been made, which the Government hopes will return it to its risk-orientated roots.

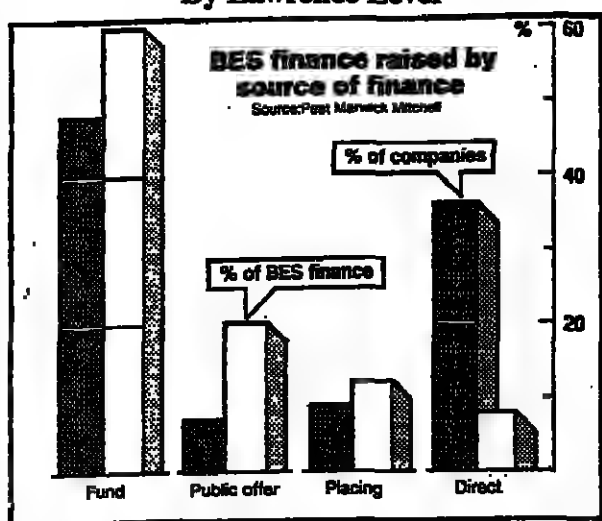
At the same time, the Government is set to commission a second report into the BES after the Peat Marwick Mitchell report was published on Budget Day more than four months after it had been completed. The go-ahead for a second report will probably be given early next year.

The changes to the Finance Act—namely the requirement prohibiting a company from holding more than half its net assets in land and buildings—will have a notable effect on the type of companies to seek BES finance, and on the ability of sponsors to find suitable propositions.

The changes are also likely to redress the imbalance between the BES funds and prospectus issues, as well as stimulating more direct investment—in other words, raising BES funds from individuals without a prospectus being issued or involving an intermediary.

The proliferation of asset-backed prospectus issues dried up the money normally taken in by the funds. The pendulum should swing very much back into favour and return them to the prominence illustrated in the chart.

The chart, taken from the Peat Marwick report, shows that in the early days of the schemes the funds outstripped



## Business expansion scheme

Total investment for companies by industry for 1983-84

Industry	Total No Amount	Start-ups No Amount	Established No Amount
Manufacturing	300	211	21.6
Service inds	214	25.4	15.1
Wholesale and retail	134	16.8	100
distribution	32	6.7	28
Construction	29	19.8	19
Horticulture	12	1.1	5
and fishing	23	1.1	5
Others	715	105.0	514
Total			63.0

Source: Inland Revenue

prospectus issues in terms of raising BES finance.

Finding suitable propositions will become harder for sponsors of direct issues. In the golden days of virtually unrestricted asset backing, a sponsor with a good property could afford to entrust it to a solid but mediocre management.

However, a higher calibre of management is necessary now that gearing has been forced

upon BES companies by the Finance Act.

Mr John Spiera, of Greenwell Montague, says: "The proposals coming in are a higher risk than they were before. Once you introduce higher amounts of gearing you want a better type of management and there are less people of high calibre around prepared to do BES than there are ordinary ones. Reputable sponsors can't take a chance

now with run-of-the-mill managers. They might just blow all the money."

Direct investors seeking to raise small amounts of BES finance should be encouraged by the fact that the asset restriction rule does not apply to the first £30,000 of share capital. Add to this the fact that property development and farming ventures have both been let back into the scheme, and the result is a perfect tax shelter, which no-one paying tax of 50 per cent or more should ignore.

In theory, investors should all be setting up small and sleepy farming or property ventures which trade sufficiently to qualify for BES relief, and then sell off the assets after five years.

The irony about redressing the balance in favour of BES funds is that some, including County Bank and Elexra, have announced they will no longer be raising further BES funds. The reasons are the problems the funds have had raising money, the fact that they did not raise enough to make it financially worth while, and the huge amount of staff time the exercise absorbed. There is better money to be made in other areas of venture capital, such as management buy-outs.

However, the outlook for the BES is encouraging. The scheme is still very much in its infancy, and as with all new legislation of this nature there is a period of familiarization. A steady stream of inquiries about the scheme is being received by the Inland Revenue from smaller accountants and solicitors. Hopefully they will play an increasing role in linking up the entrepreneur and BES investor.

## Failure rate of companies runs high

There are scant statistics on the number of business expansion scheme companies that have failed. The report on the BES by Peat Marwick Mitchell, the accountancy firm, which was commissioned by the Government and strategically published on Budget Day, found that 27 per cent of the 120 companies it surveyed had either failed

or were having "survival difficulties".

Figures released by PMM in a survey of companies floated on the over-the-counter market indicate that the failure and financial crisis among BES companies remains at this high level.

This report, which incorrectly heralds the BES as an important contributor to

the OTC, says that of the 213 British companies with a quotation on one or more of the diverse OTC markets, some 80 qualified for tax relief under the BES.

Statistics show that six of these companies, which between them raised just over £3 million of BES money, are already in receivership, while another nine companies have

had their quotations suspended. Added to this are five companies generally trading at prices of around one quarter or less than flotation price.

The total of 20 companies represents 25 per cent of the BES entrants, although it must be borne in mind that not all the suspended companies can be said to be at crisis point.

## US NOTEBOOK

## Why gold boom will not fuel inflation

From Maxwell Newton New York

This has been a terrible week for bonds but a marvelous week for gold. In the minds of the panicky bond traders in Chicago and New York, the two are connected by the word "inflation".

Yet one can argue that the gold price boom is a belated recognition of the dollar's decline.

I am indebted to Mr John Brimelow of Keane Securities for the following idea.

Two main sources are apparent in the forces driving up the gold price. The fear of a cutoff of South African supplies and strong non-dollar demand for gold, due to the big fall in the non-dollar gold price. The yen price of gold has tumbled, creating a frenzy of gold buying in Japan but the Deutschmark price of gold and the Swiss franc price of gold have also tumbled.

Some analysts are inclined to discount the South African element in the recent steep rise in the gold price because during the summer the prices of other crucial metals produced by South Africa, such as chrome, vanadium, antimony, manganese and rhodium, have either fallen or risen only slightly. So why have their prices also not taken off?

This brings us back to the non-dollar gold buyers. At Sw Fr600, gold is patently very cheap by past historical Swiss experience. At Sw Fr600, it is worth about \$370.

But if, as is probable, the Swiss franc price starts to rise again towards 800, under the influence of rising demand and a fading of mental lags among non-dollar gold buyers, then at Sw Fr800, the gold price in dollars would be \$490.

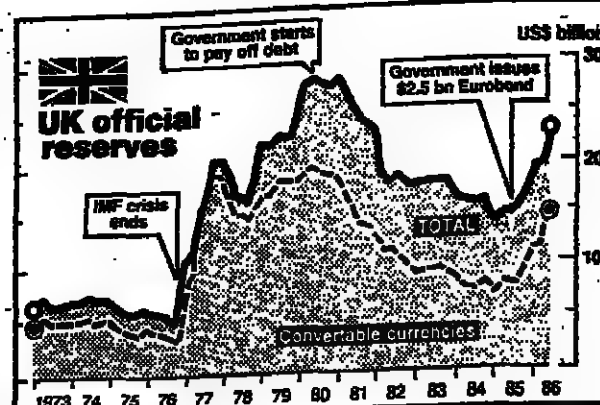
The Japanese demand seems likely to begin to drive the yen price of gold similarly back to historical levels.

The US bond markets might then take fright at the prospect of \$490 gold and decide this was unequivocal evidence of inflation in the US. Yet, this view ignores the rapid decline in the importance of the US in the world economy and the lesser importance of the dollar as the price measure of gold and oil.

So, any notion that the rise in precious metals' prices suggests incipient inflation in the US reflects thinking that would have been more relevant in 1971 than in 1986.

Meanwhile, the US-Japanese trade imbalance talks may have produced a new agreement by Tokyo to stimulate its economy and its imports. Unfortunately, the US excess appetite for imports is such that if it were reduced to parity with exports, the Germans and Japanese would have to raise their combined imports by 50 per cent to replace the loss of US import demand in world trade—an unlikely event. Hence, as the US is finding ways to cut imports (which are stifling domestic growth), the result will be a spreading worldwide recession.

## Tapping Euro-markets to build the reserves



In what was another fairly boring week, the gilt market drifted towards the bottom of its recent trading range and continued to show signs of concern about the UK's long-term economic background.

The most exciting event was the Government's \$4 billion Euro-market issue. This stirred memories of September 1985, when the announcement of a \$2.5 billion floating rate note (FRN) issue triggered a burst of intense market speculation.

The Government must be planning to join the EMS, said some. Certainly not, said others—it has decided to finance the Public Spending Borrowing Requirement (PSBR) by raising dollars rather than sterling. Not at all, said a third group; it needs dollars so that the Bank of England can join in with other Group of Five countries in concerted foreign exchange intervention to force the dollar down.

For these reasons, exchange reserves are rather like nuclear weapons—useful as a deterrent, but dangerous when used. Their real role is to enable short-term raids in the currency markets (which can be unwound before the official statistics have to be published) and to sow the seeds of doubt in the minds of currency operators, who never know when they might just be used for such raids.

Apart from that, they have one other advantage. Because the UK is able to borrow on such good terms, it can actually on-lend the dollars raised and make a virtually risk-free profit of about 15 basis points, or \$6 million a year on the \$4 billion raised last week.

The Treasury knows a bargain when it sees one. It was presented with a costless way of raising ammunition which might be fired in extremis, but would more likely lie unused in the arsenal. As a deterrent, it might enable the UK to achieve marginally lower interest rates for any given level of sterling in the election run-up. But the one thing not in the Government's mind is to use the proceeds to finance the PSBR.

The gilt market funding equation is therefore not materially affected by the transaction. Fortunately, however, the funding equation has anyway moved dramatically in the right direction during the summer, rectifying the under-funding of the PSBR which had earlier built up. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the Government underfunded the PSBR by \$4.1 billion up to mid-June, but virtually all of this shortfall was eliminated by mid-August. By wrapping up gross gilt sales of £2.7 billion in only two months, the Bank has

manoeuvred itself into a position from which the funding programme should be easily accomplished.

Consider the figures. Assuming a PSBR of £7.5 billion for 1986-87, the Bank will need to sell only around £2.5 billion of net debt before next April, and £1.75 billion of this will probably come from non-gilt forms of debt, notably national savings. This leaves new net gilt sales of only about £700 million, or about £100 million a month. (Redemptions of £5.5 billion need to be added to this, but of course they do not count as a net drain on institutional cash.)

Clearly, the failure of the gilt market to make gains in line with other European bond markets in July and August may be connected with the large supply of stock which hit the market in those months. One factor suggesting that the performance of the market may improve somewhat in the months ahead is the slow-down in demands on institutional cash which will now occur.

Even allowing for privatization receipts of as much as £3.5 billion in the remainder of the financial year, the monthly cash drain on the institutions from Government sales of debt plus equity will amount to only about £600 million, as against a drain so far in the financial year of almost £1.1 billion a month.

Bond markets remain firm

What this means is that the supply-demand position in the market is unlikely to act as a major drag on prices if other fundamentals are moving in the right direction. And for a time this may occur. Despite last week's set-back in the US Treasury market (based on stronger economic activity and worries about gold and oil prices), Japanese and European bond markets have remained reasonably firm, and look set for further gains.

Perhaps these foreign markets will drag gilt prices up a while. But if this is the main case for buying gilts, then why not buy foreign bonds instead?

Gayn Davies  
The author is chief UK economist at Goldman Sachs International, London.

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### Stromberg-Carlson wins second USA Bell contract



A Stromberg-Carlson DCO System

### A counter to the underwater threat

In recent years there has been increasing concern throughout the world about growing threats to military and commercial harbour facilities and associated shipping from sophisticated underwater vehicles and specially equipped divers.

To counter this threat, Plessey has developed a comprehensive in-depth marine intruder detection system, building on the company's unrivalled experience in sonar technology.

The new system, already attracting wide customer interest, provides highly reliable and affordable protection for submarine bases and surface-fleet harbours, commercial harbours, container ports, oil refineries terminals and coastal nuclear power stations.

All of the system's underwater sensors and sonars are fully integrated with above-surface sensors to provide a total defence system for co-ordinated counter-action against underwater intruders and to prevent undetected escape or reinforcement.

By winning a new contract for a Stromberg-Carlson DCO system from a second Bell Operating Company, Plessey penetration of the North American market for digital telephone exchange equipment has received a significant boost.

In the new contract, Stromberg-Carlson, the Plessey subsidiary in the USA, will supply a DCO system to Pacific Bell, which operates telephone services on the West Coast of the USA.

The system will carry 'live' commercial traffic, and will be used to conduct trials which could lead to further orders.

It will be installed early in 1987, at a location yet to be determined by Pacific Bell.

## ON-LINE EXPERIENCE

Ernest Jones, President of Stromberg-Carlson, says: "We are delighted with the confidence shown in us by Pacific Bell, and welcome this opportunity to give them on-line operating experience with the DCO."

In February 1986 Stromberg-Carlson won a contract for a

system comprising a DCO host and two remotely operated exchanges totalling over 8,000 subscriber lines, from South Central Bell.

This is scheduled to enter service early in 1987 and will make Stromberg-Carlson the first new supplier of digital telephone exchange equipment to install a system in the old Bell telephone network.

In the past, Bell, and now its successors the Regional Bell Operating Companies, traditionally bought telephone exchange systems from just two suppliers—American Telephone & Telegraph and Northern Telecom.

Stromberg-Carlson continues to sell DCO digital exchanges to Southern New England Telephone, one of the old Bell companies now independent.

Two Bell Operating Company subsidiaries, Bell South Bell and Southern Bell, have also acquired the DCO, as the core switching element in their cellular telephone networks.

### Importers' Leicestershire traffic control

Plessey has won a contract worth over £1 million for Leicestershire County Council's replacement urban traffic control system.

The original system installed in Leicester by Plessey in 1973 was the first city-wide scheme in the UK.

It was extended to Loughborough in 1978 and has proved remarkably efficient.

Now the replacement will include SCOOT—Split Cycle Offset Optimisation Technique—to provide a vehicle-responsive signal strategy which automatically adjusts to the effects of traffic plans.

As a result, road users will find that the updated system will provide them with improved journey times.

It comprises an overall traffic management package providing not only sophisticated traffic control but also a comprehensive management information system with on-line access to a variety of data-bases.

### FIBRE OPTICS FOR CHINA

Plessey is to supply two optical fibre telecommunications transmission systems to the Hunan Post and Telegraph Authority in the People's Republic of China.

Plessey System 140 equipment will link the cities of Changsha and Xian in Hunan Province, a distance of some 50 km.

The contract follows one for similar equipment for an installation in Guangzhou, some 600 km to the south of Changsha.

## NO REPEATERS

Each of the two 140 Mini/sec systems in the new contract is capable of carrying 1920 telephone channels or the equivalent in video or data over one pair of optical fibres.

Since the Plessey System 140 equipment can comfortably accommodate stage lengths of more than 50 km, repeater stations will not be required to boost the signals between the terminals.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

## STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates today's range	Market rates today's range	1 month	3 months
Sept 8	Sept 8	0.83-0.85p	0.84-1.00p
N York 1.494-1.504	1.495-1.498	0.83-0.85p	0.83-1.00p
London 2.076-2.077	2.076-2.077	1.1-1.16p	1.1-1.16p
Amsterd 3.421-3.422	3.420-3.422	1.1-1.16p	1.1-1.16p
Brussels 3.421-3.422	3.421-3.422	1.1-1.16p	1.1-1.16p
Frankfurt 11.529-11.530	11.529-11.530	15p-17.5p	30p-40p
Paris 11.529-11.530	11.529-11.530	15p-17.5p	30p-40p
Madrid 11.529-11.530	11.529-11.530	15p-17.5p	30p-40p
Barcelona 11.529-11.530	11.529-11.530	15p-17.5p	30p-40p
Geneva 11.529-11.530	11.529-11.530	15p-17.5p	30p-40p
Basel 11.529-11.530	11.529-11.530	15p-17.5p	30p-40p
Stockholm 11.529-11.530	11.529-11.530	15p-17.5p	30p-40p
Copenhagen 11.529-11.530	11.529-11.530	15p-17.5p	30p-40p
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## USM REVIEW

## Profit growth rate proves potential of smaller firms

The autumn reporting season started this week and many companies are showing a rate of profit growth which confirms the belief of those who consider that small companies can offer the greatest potential for above-average performance.

One such company is Thermo, a manufacturer of toughened glass which has applications in the automotive, domestic appliance and architectural products market.

The company has had an unhappy history — in order to gain a quote it reversed into the publicly quoted VSE Holdings, an engineering company which shortly after the merger moved into losses, crippling the profitability of Thermo. The management moved swiftly to close down the loss-making VSE but the exceptional write-offs last year cost the company its entire pretax profit for the year.

The results announced this

week show a much happier outcome. Pretax profits reached £1 million which, apart from the recovery element, reflects the benefits of capital investment in new plant and equipment which has allowed the group to broaden its product range. Margins remain very healthy at above 20 per cent.

Continued growth next year should see pretax profits advance to well above £2 million, leaving the shares on a full tax charge on a prospective rating of 11½ times. At this level, the bid premium arising from Suter's recently acquired stake is in for nothing.

Goodhead Print Group, one of the largest web-offset printers around Fleet Street, also announced its preliminary figures for the year to May. Pretax profits rose 34 per cent to £1.2 million. The announcement was accompanied by plans for a convertible preference rights issue of £3.5

million to help to finance the acquisition of 10 free newspaper titles bought from the Receiver in May for £3.34 million.

This is part of the group's strategy to transform itself into a publisher as well as a printer. The shares have performed well — up 50 per cent at 120p since its flotation in June 1985 — but remain on an undemanding prospective price earnings ratio of nine times.

Small companies cannot always buck the trend in the economy and this was reflected this week in the results of ASD, the independent steel distributor. Steel stockholders have all endured very difficult conditions in the first half of the year, reflecting the depression in demand after the collapse of the oil price. The situation has not been helped either by the strength of sterling against the dollar.

Against this background,

the company put up a creditable performance but profits declined by 14 per cent to £1.2 million.

Demand has now stabilized after a very difficult first quarter but the company is hopeful that some large contracts from the construction industry will lead to a stronger second half. The market is looking for the group to make £2 million for the full year (the second half is usually less active than the first half) and on this basis, the prospective rating of nine times is not expensive.

The lack of liquidity in the shares limits the performance and until the upward trend in profitability is resumed, the stock will be viewed as cyclical.

Isabel Unsworth

The author is a member of the smaller companies unit at Phillips & Drew.

## APPOINTMENTS

Automobile Association: Mr EG Faircloth and Mr RD Vaughan become managing directors, Mr NJ Clarke assistant managing director and Mr Simon Dyer deputy director general.

Haden Group: Mr Richard Taylor joins the board.

Palma Group: Mr GH Cammille becomes a non-executive director.

Fasson: Mr Malcolm Dick becomes vice president, Europe, from October 1.



Malcolm Dick

Aitken Hume: Sir Peter Galsworthy becomes a non-executive director.

Household Mortgage Corporation: Mr Andrew Dabson has been made executive director, product development and investment.

Carroll Security Group: Mr Jan Hildreth joins the board. Mr Fred Head and Mr Youssef Meskine become non-executive directors.

CT Bowring Reinsurance: Mr JS Adams, Mr AS Barrie, Mr JWJ Cole, Mr MJ Hewitt, Mr CM Hills, Mr ABE Hoare, Mr DC Horton, Mr AD Kemp, Mr RA Leeds, Mr LAF Neil Mee and Mr HAF Marshall become directors.

Howard Tilly: Mr Richard Spooner and Mr Tony Pierre have been made partners.

CT Bowring & Co (Insurance): Mr ML Allison, Mr FT Brumage, Mr GS Gilbert, Mr BV Hitchcock, Mr HR Kerr-Smiley, Mr NAJ Waite and Mr DB Wheeler have been made directors.

Reliance Mutual Insurance Society: Professor SPL Kennedy becomes a non-executive director.

Redrow Group: Mr John Williams has been made managing director, Redrow Developments (Southern), T Headley (Contractors) and Headley Builders. Mr Rod Mitchell becomes managing director, Redrow Developments (Midlands).

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## COMMENT

## Merger policy back in the melting pot

The report of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on Allied Lyons is likely to re-open a lively political debate on mergers. Embarrassingly, in that eventuality, the Bank of England has become the most cogent critic of the malign side-effects of periodic British mania for takeover bids.

The Bank strongly opposed the Allied takeover partly because the high debt involved might impose risks on the business, but principally for fear of a series of these highly leveraged bids. It looked at the exchange of \$150 billion of equity capital for debt since 1983 in the United States because of bids or management buyouts — and did not like what it saw.

If the economy turned down, banks and companies could be sufficiently weakened to threaten financial stability. High gearing certainly exacerbated the 1929 crash.

In its evidence to the Commission, the Bank said that pre-emption of cash flow for debt servicing would add to pressure on managements to maximize profits and cash in the short term by cutting research, product development and investment.

This chimes with the Bank's general warnings of short-term thinking in the City last October. David Walker, its director overseeing relations between finance and industry, warned that the City's predilection to take a quick profit — the premium bidders offer — obliged company managers to take a short view and cut back on development to avoid becoming a victim.

Either way, the competitiveness of British industry would suffer.

Mr Walker's analysis of the problem was stronger than his solutions. The Commission took up his challenge to look at the effects of loan gearing in the Allied case. It came up with some frightening numbers, but was not unduly worried.

Fears over gearing, as over many aspects of takeovers, relate to cumulative effects rather than individual cases, which are the remit of the Commission. So the MMC passed the question of gearing and financial stability back to the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange, which will find it hard to make workable rules.

In another current takeover battle, the high technology engine-component group AE has followed Mr Walker's advice by keeping its big City shareholders informed. It has stressed its research and investment programme, which it believes essential to stay competitive worldwide. City investors, well aware of the arguments for responsible shareholding, seem impressed. But many of them have simply taken the traditional short-term option of selling in the market.

Some institutions have warned to

Mr Walker's suggestion that part of their portfolio should be run on a long-term view. But the trend still points in the other direction. Last week, the £1.6 billion Unilever pension fund followed British Rail in deciding to put its investment management out to City firms to use greater dealing skills required after the City big bang.

Unilever may follow a trend to split a portfolio into a passively managed index fund and competitively managed funds geared to maximizing short-term gains. The combination of arm's length operation, City competition, short-term dealing and passive management, hardly points to stronger long-term relationships between investors and companies.

City practices cannot be blamed for two other general doubts about mergers. Do they reduce capital investment and job creation? It has long been argued that takeovers are too easy an option for firms that might otherwise make greenfield investments, develop new product lines of their own or add to competition by entering new markets. The threat to jobs can come either through lack of investment or by the short-term pressures to prune to recoup cash and takeover premiums quickly.

Certainly, most successful economies do not seem so addicted to takeovers, and some moratorium would be an obvious short-term measure to maximize employment.

Most dangerously, however, these arguments imply that financial markets introduce consistent and damaging distortions. That questions the basic principle of merger policy that (aside from creating monopolies) market forces know best.

The Labour Party, in the person of Roy Hattersley, is not worried about that. He wants to reverse policy to a presumption that market-inspired mergers are bad unless proved otherwise. But Mr Hattersley is not against mergers. Rather, he supposes that mergers inspired by Whitehall are superior to those effected by the market. History is not on his side.

Experience has equally shown that a narrow definition of competition has become inadequate and that other unquantified tests of mergers lead to inconsistency and influence-mongering. Interference with market forces is dangerous, but has long been judged necessary in this area. More may now be needed. Thinking should be directed to a mix of taxation, Bank of England guidance and a more sophisticated checklist for the Monopolies Commission rather than simply to more Whitehall discretion.

Graham Searjeant

Financial Editor

## COMPANY NEWS

FRAMLINGTON GROUP: Total dividend 9p (5p) for the year to June 30. Sales £4.24 million (£3.33 million). Pretax profit £2.89 million (£1.48 million). Earnings per share 38.36p (20.58p). Total funds under management increased from £28.9 million to £43.2 million, with unitholdings up from 59,000 to 70,000.

VIBROPLANT: Mr JFG Pilkington, the chairman, says in his annual report that profits in the current financial year are again ahead of the corresponding period.

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE: Nine months to July 31. Net income: Can\$243.96 million (£116.91 million), against Can\$259.97 million.

SELECTIV: The company is missing the dividend (nil) for the year to March 31. Turnover was down to £96,896 (£261,609) and pretax loss to £262,202 (£355,570). Loss per share was 1.91p (2.45p).

PLAN INVESTMENT GROUP: The offer by Stakis has been declared unconditional in all respects. Acceptances were received for 1.9 million shares (86.7 per cent). The offer, including the cash alternative, will remain open until further notice.

PROPERTY TRUST: The company has conditionally agreed to acquire A Spencer and Sons for £1.07 million, to be satisfied by a vendor-placing of shares in Property Trust. Spencer is a building contractor, based in Accrington, Lancashire.

DEREK BRYANT GROUP: Six months to June 30. Pretax profit £96,000 (£726,000). Earnings per share 0.21p (14.6p). The directors feel it prudent to defer a decision on the dividend until the extent of the expected improvement in the second half is known. Talks are on with a view to acquiring two well-established British broking businesses.

CREDIT FINANCE BANK: Six months to June 30 (compared with the year to Dec 31, 1985). No dividend (1.15p). Pretax profit £277,000 (loss £1.91 million). Earnings per share 2.0p (loss 27.94p). The board explains that it would not be appropriate to compare these results with those for the corresponding period last year in view of the exceptional provisions of £3.5 million for bad and doubtful debts made in the 1985 accounts.

OWEN AND ROBINSON: Year to May 31. Total dividend 10p (same). Turnover (net of VAT) £880,060 (£944,437). Pretax loss £88,632 (loss £128,152). Loss per share 133.29p (loss 185.19p). Sales for the first quarter of the current year are showing some improvement, although much of the increase has been at the expense of margins. But the board hopes that the year's figures will be better, although much will depend on the Christmas trade.

MAGNOLIA GROUP (MOULDINGS): Six months to June 30. Interim dividend 1.25p (0.75p), payable on Oct 15. Turnover £7.48 million (£7 million). Pretax profit £509,000 (£481,000). Earnings per share 5.56p (3.57p).

SOUND DIFFUSION: Six months to June 30. No interim dividend (nil). Turnover £19.46 million (£19.11 million, adjusted). Pretax profit £4.03 million (£2.68 million). Earnings per share 2.89p (1.93p).

P & W MACLELLAN: Six months to June 30. Interim dividend 0.7p (same), payable on Nov 1. Turnover £5.84 million (£5.35 million). Pretax profit £188,000 (£258,000). Earnings per share 2.0p (2.4p).

EDINBURGH SHOES: Total dividend 4p (5p) for the year to June 30. Trading profit £112,072 (£92,500), against £112,666. Turnover £24.33 million (£23.68 million). Earnings per share 3.08p (3.14p).

## UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company Price 100 Shares Dividend Yield % P/E

4,527,000 A & H Co 11 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

4,521,000 ATA Group 11 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

1,151,000 Aberdeen City 11 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

4,520,000 Aberdeen City 11 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

30,000 Acorn Comp 11 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

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RACING: THREE-YEAR-OLD FILLIES TAKE THE HONOURS IN GROUP ONE CONTESTS IN IRELAND AND FRANCE

# Confident Reid excels as Park Express powers in

From Michael Seely, Dublin

John Reid rode a supremely confident and perfectly-timed race on Park Express to overwhelm Europe's top 10-furlong horses in the £400,000 Phoenix Champion Stakes in Dublin yesterday.

Sprinting clear of her rivals two furlongs from home, the Jim Bolger-trained filly beat Double Bed by 2½ lengths with the luckless Triptych finishing the same distance away in third place.

"Everything went according to plan," the jockey said afterwards. "I kept her handy as she likes to be ridden that way. I wanted to hold her up longer but when we heard the others coming it was woomph and she was gone. I never saw

For the second day running the going was fast and the winner's time of 2 minutes 25 seconds was a track record.

Turning into the straight Ramon John, Mr John and Dubian were disputing the lead with Park Express tracking this group. After the winner had gone for home, both Angel Cordero on Triptych and Paul Eddery on Double Bed attempted to launch their attacks. Freddie Head also made a forward move on Ballamont but the effort was soon spent. Dubian was the first British runner to finish in 4th place.

Bolger, the Kilkenny trainer, has long been a genius with fillies as the exploits of Condessa, Give Thanks and Flame Of Tara have already borne eloquent testimony.

"She's in all the big races on both sides of the Atlantic. She might even go to Doncaster for next Saturday's Leger, but we'll have to think it over first," he said after having achieved the most important triumph of his career.

The story of Patrick Burns' career as an owner-breeder is a heartening rags to riches tale. First he pinned his face on Red God when he was a comparatively unknown stallion and now he has gone on to Park Appeal as well as Park Express. He only paid £2,000 guineas for yesterday's winner at the Newmarket October sales.

Double Bed, the runner-up, is now bound for the Washington International at Laurel Park on October 18. "He's a June foal and improving fast," said Ronald Reeves, the owner.

Cordero had lain too far out of his ground on Triptych, but the 43-year-old Puerto Rican born jockey later redeemed



John Reid and Park Express, the runaway winners of yesterday's Phoenix Champion Stakes

himself by winning the John Horgan Handicap on Anytime Better. "Triptych has run her usual honest race and will now go for the Arc," said Robert Natas of Horse Farm, representing Patrick Burns' furlongs on this ground was too sharp for her as she is really a mile and a half mare."

The British raiding party's only success of the afternoon came when Paul Cook rode Simple Taste to a narrow but decisive win in the Goff's Silver Flash Stakes.

On Saturday, Vincent O'Brien showed us a live candidate for the Prix de l'Abbaye, the big spring in Paris on Arc day, when Pat Eddery forced Robert Sangster's filly, Acushla, past Storm Warning and Marouline in a thrilling finish to the Glen International Flying Five.

After the champion jockey elect had ridden an inspired race to show us exactly why he will earn a reported £2 million from Khaled Abdulla over the next three years, O'Brien said: "Pat says she's sure to win the Abbaye. This a tough and improving filly. But I don't

know where she gets her speed from as she's by Storm Bird out of Amar who won over a mile and a half."

Talking about the virus that has wrought havoc in what was the most powerful stable in Europe until two seasons ago, the 67-year-old master trainer continued: "Things are still not right. It seems to be hanging around for ever. Even the horses which appear not to be affected have no bloom on their coats. I've only got about six horses ready to run including Leading Counsel, who goes for the Prix Foy."

However O'Brien is still eagerly anticipating next season. "Of course I'm sorry to lose Pat. But I'm looking forward to working with Cash Asmusen. He's a quite incredible young man and exceptionally intelligent."

The winning time of 56.88 seconds was a new track record since electrical timing was introduced.

Earlier in the afternoon David O'Brien had got the better of his father, Vincent, when Statey Don proved too match for Golden Dome in the Matchmaker Stakes.

## Sonic Lady confirms position as top miler

From Our French Racing Correspondent, Paris

Sonic Lady put up an outstanding performance to gain her sixth victory of the season in the yesterday's £100,250 Prix de la Madeleine, a 1,000m race.

With Walter Swinburn anxious not to let Steve Caubert on Livron pouch too big a lead, Sonic Lady was never far off the pace and began to make ground

after the first two furlongs only, probably sooner than Swinburn would have liked, she quickly established a clear advantage. Although she never like being beaten, she had to be strongly ridden to hold the challenge of the previously unbeaten Thrill Show in the final furlong. At the line, the 16-10 favourite had half a length to spare.

Livron stayed on at one pace to finish a further 2½ lengths back in third, just ahead of Magical Wonder and Elle Saut. Northern Aspen was a never dangerous challenger. She began her racing career by finishing second and fourth in a 5½-length success over St. Hilarion and Daus with Phaedrus last of the five runners. The winner's connections are still considering the Arc for this year but confirmed that she will definitely be trained for that race as a five-year-old next season.

Sonic Lady, whom Swinburn rates on a par with Shadwell, kept her form very well, a point made by the time of 1 minute 35.8 seconds which was less than a second outside the record for the race.

Stable was quick to give credit to Cliff Lines who rides the filly out at home and has taught her to settle so well. The plan now is to go straight for the Breeders' Cup Mile on November 1 which is also the target for the first big race of the season.

Magical Wonder, a first big race winner, will go for the Champion Stakes at Newmarket. The leading German colt, Acasango, scored his twelfth consecutive victory in yesterday's Grosvenor Chase. He made all the running in a 5½-length success over St. Hilarion and Daus with Phaedrus last of the five runners.

The winner's connections are still considering the Arc for this year but confirmed that she will definitely be trained for that race as a five-year-old next season.

## Cecil filly worth another chance

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Once again it looks as if those two brilliant jockeys, Pat Eddery and Steve Caubert, will dominate proceedings at Nottingham when their private battle for the jockeys' championship is rejoined.

There will be no more fascinating race than the Final Score EBF Stakes in which the two protagonists will be pitted against one another on Kadial and Lady Sophie.

I expect Caubert to come out in front here on Lady Sophie, who will be wearing blinkers for the first time, and also win the last race on Becadell. Eddery can counter by landing a treble for Luca Cumani on Girotondo (2.30), Quiet Hero (3.0) and Actualizations (4.30).

Both Kadial and Lady Sophie have put up their best performances in defeat this season. Kadial when second in the Scottish Derby and fourth in the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot; Lady Sophie when second to Sonic Lady in the Newmarket Stakes at Newmarket and Sandown's Atlanta Stakes.

Last time out Kadial finished last but he can be excused as the race was the race group one Matchmaker International at York. At Sandown Lady Sophie was running on really well at the end of a mile after the winner had given her the slip. She deserves another chance.

Becadell, Caubert's other likely winner in part two of the second division of the Delirium Maiden Stakes, ran promisingly at Yarmouth first time when he finished a close fourth behind Cape Wind. By the time that he goes to post, Quiet Hero, who finished sixth in the same race, should have been a source of encouragement by winning part one of the same division.

At the start of this nine-race programme, Lucayan Knight is napped to provide a pointer to Girotondo's chance of winning part two of the first division by himself landing part one. They began their racing careers by finishing second and fourth respectively behind Star-Rite at Yarmouth.

Actualizations, my selection for the Strephe Handicap, was beaten only a head by Persian Jewel but she is a very good filly. With Persian Delight then winning again at Newmarket, that form looks solid.

## Olazabal keeps the Spanish ball rolling

From Mitchell Platts, Crans-Montana

Jose-Maria Olazabal came off age five months before his 21st birthday when he won the Ebel European Masters on the Crans-Sur-Sierre course here yesterday. Olazabal, the son of a San Sebastian golf course groundskeeper, was carried by his high of 18th green by his Spanish compatriots, Juan Quirós and Miguel Marín, following the first remarkable win of what promises to be an outstanding career.

He was locked in an exhilarating encounter with the biggest prize in European golf outside of the Open championship (£43,846), but five birdies in succession from the 12th hole secured him clear of his rivals. Olazabal's last round of 66 gave him a winning aggregate of 262, him a winning aggregate of 262, him a winning aggregate of 262, him a winning aggregate of 262.

On a normal day, Jose-Maria Olazabal, who scored 61, would have taken the honours but he came from too far back in the pack. But he was among the first to congratulate Olazabal who has now completed a highly successful transition from the amateur ranks. He won the British triple crown of Amateur Cup, boys' and youths' championships before turning professional last season. Young as the winner of the tour school last November, and in spite of earning £47,331 already this season, he squeezed into this championship only one week ago when a place became available. He might well have gained the spot forfeited by his compatriot Severiano Ballesteros, who chose to bypass the tournament.

Calitrazes equalled the European record for most birdies in one round by collecting 11. It was last year in 1978 that he ended one round with five consecutive birdies then began the next with six successive birdies and an eagle. He went out on that occasion in 27, equalling the world record set by Persian Jewel but this time on a European 18-hole record, established by the Italian, Baldovino Dessu, on this course in 1971.

Low scores are inevitable here for although the Alpine course stretches 6,911 yards, the ball travels an extraordinary distance in the rarified air, 5,000 ft above the Rhone Valley. Bernard Gallacher was the only player among the 65 halfway qualified to finish with an aggregate in excess of the par of 288 and Sandy Little began the final round in 21st place, 10 strokes behind, in spite of three successive sub-70 scores. He finished with the 64, which augurs well for his progress in the Panasonic European Open which starts at Sunningdale on Thursday.

Calitrazes thoroughly deserved his 61. He struck the ball with tremendous power, combining with a sand trap approach to the last where the ball lifted the hole for an eagle two. He had 29 putts, an inordinately high number, for a 61.

LEADING FINAL AGGREGATE SCORES (US, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 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**Edited by Peter Dear  
and Peter Davalle**

forms (continued):	
Berthoven (Symphony	
3)	
Minné: piano	
Schub. Hup (Sonata in	
flat, H XVI 49) and	
humann (Sonata in F	
major, Op 11)	
Jazz Revisited: with	
eve Race (8) (r)	
Hm. Scherck	
abendig begraben, Op	
12, H 150 under Fritz	
ber, with Fischer-	
skau, baritone	
Schubert Nocturne:	
Andante Trio play the	
degno in E flat, D 897.	
1, 57 News, 12.00	
closedown	

(album wave). Stereo on  
the hour. Sports  
5.2, 2.02, 3.02, 4.02, 5.05,  
(inf only), 9.55.  
crescendo 7.30 pm.  
titles Nove 5.30 Colin  
Derek Jackson 5.30  
11.00 Jimmy Young  
David Jacobs 2.05 Gloria  
3.30 David Hemmilton  
5.30 Ernie 7.00 Alan Dell with  
the Jays, and at 8.00  
the Best of the Special  
Band 9.00 Humphrey  
with The Best of Jazz 9.55  
sec 10.00 The ABC  
of the Blues 10.30  
clad Jackson with film  
cl requests. 11.00 Brian  
presents Round  
1.00 sec Derek Lunt  
Nightride 3.00-4.00 A  
cl music

# Radio 1

(am wave). Stereo on below)

the half-hour from until 8.30 pm then 10.30 pm tonight.

Sirron: 7.30 Mike 12.30 John Peel, 5.30 Andy 12.30 pm newsbeat 12.45 Gary Davies to Wright 5.30 (Frank Partridge) 5.45 takes 7.30 Janice 10-12.00 John Peel, VHF 12.45 1.2-1.30 am 1.30 pm As Radio 1. 1.00 pm As Radio 1. 1.00 am As Radio 1.

## WORLD SERVICE

12.45 6.30 The Professionals 7.00 Twenty-Four Hours 7.30 Sarah

ises 1.00 News 3.99 Reviews of  
ises 5.15 Good Books 8.50  
ises 7.00 News 3.99  
ise choice 10.00 News 10.01 The  
ise 11.15-11.55 Day  
um Tim 12.00 Radio Sports  
in of Britain 1986 12.46 News  
1.50 News 1.50 Twenty-four  
S. 2.00 2.00 Clock  
Wobegon Days 2.00 Radio  
3.15 The Professions 3.48  
2.00 2.00 2.00 Commentary  
Particular Places 4.30 English  
4.45 Sports Roundup 7.48  
4.50 4.50 4.50  
ises 5.30 Sports  
ises 5.30 Sports International 9.00  
1 Network UK 9.15 English  
9.30 Countdown 10.00 News  
10.00 10.00 10.00  
Financial News 10.40 Reflections  
ises Roundup 11.30 News 11.59  
ises Today 12.00 Periodic  
ises of Britain 1996 12.00 News  
ises of Britain 12.15 Radio  
ises 12.30 12.30 12.30  
Outlook 1.30 Story 1.45 This  
Time 2.00 News 2.08 Review of

on

S

by

**AS** As London except:  
 8.55am Sesame Street  
 11.10-11.30 Short Film  
 News: 1.30 Tucker's Witte  
 Single Light 1.15-1.45  
 Firm 6.50 About Angles 6.55-  
 12.12.15 News in Concert  
 News Firm, Closedown.

**CFR** As London except:  
 8.55am Sesame Street  
 11.10-11.30 Pump-  
 ington's Mine 11.00-11.30 Guit-  
 ar News 1.30 Film: The  
 12.12.15 News and Daughters  
 Around 6.30-7.00 Take the  
 12.00 Closedown.

**CG** Open Gong Show 1.00  
 2.00 Lunatic Guard Lun 2.15 Inter-  
 view

5:30 Farm 8 Happened  
5:50 Newswatch 7:29  
5:55 Laugh 9:00  
6:00 10:30 Country Matters  
6:05 Next Door 12:30am

26  
7

**ISH** As London accept, 2:55am  
The High Court 3:25am  
Country Calendar 1:30pm  
The City's Golden Points  
Farm 10:30  
Farm 10:30  
10:00 Person 12:00 Crime Desk  
at Cal, Closedown.

26  
7

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**BRINDEN PLAZA** 445 2442-368  
NANCY (18) Film at 1:30  
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**ELISA CINEMA** 351 3742  
ON AN OPENING DUES (15) Film  
2:30, 4:30 & 6:40. 8.50. Ends  
11:00. 100 seats. 2-5.50. Free  
air conditioner. Air. 48 seats.

**THE DECLARATION** 171 7841  
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 35 High noon, Humane, highly  
 35 articulate movie. (Over 17)

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



